THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE | Twenty Pages | BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1923—VOL. XV, NO. 78 | COPYRIGHT 1923 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

CHICAGO CHOOSES JUDGE DEVER AND MR. LUEDER TO RUN

Mayoralty Primary Triumph for Citizens' Committee—Wet Banner Trails

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 28—Spontaneous organization of citizens apart from political machines, rising to have a voice in naming candidates—a novelty which has strikingly marked Chicago's mayoralty and aldermanic races this year—bore fruit abundantly yesterday in Chicago's' election. The two candidates recommended to the major parties by the Citizens' Mayoralty Committee came through the primary and will battle it out April 3. Meantime the Better City Council Committee got enough men elected to the council to make it feel highly pleased.

Arthur C. Lueder, the Coalition candidate agreed on by Republican factions to run against Mayor William Hale Thompson, won the Republican nomination for Mayor by 54,144 over Edward R. Litsinger, who led the fight against the Coalition after Mr. Thompson's withdrawal. Judge William E. Dever had no opposition for the Democratic nomination. The figures, for whatever they may mean, were 128,704 for Lueder and a total Republican vote of 301,008, and 165,338 for Dever.

Judge Barasa Last

What is characterized in the local press as the primary's only surprise was the poor showing made by the wet mayoralty candidate. Running on a beer-and-wine platform, Judge Bernard P. Barasa stood last on the list. He was passed not only by the leaders, but also by Arthur M. Millard, president of the Masonic Service and Employment Bureau. His vote was 46,690, while Millard got 51,054 and Litsinger 74,560.

The Chicago Tribune, which is wet, says this morning, "the prophets thought the appeal of Barasa's platform would do more for him than it did." Incidentally the effort of Ernest F. Kunde, president of the Chicago Saloonkeepers' Association for a number of years, to win a seat in the City Council, was turned back, and that body, bereft of two aldermen who have marshaled the council wets on many an occasion, may lack for the next two years the conspicuous wet leadership it has long been subject to.

Chicago's new council will be improved vastly, according to officials of the better city council committee. This unique body which sought to bring out good aldermanic material and to stir up the general citizens' interest reports that 17 of the candidates recommended by its ward organizations were elected, that 12 placed first or second and hence will run April 3 in the final election under the non-partisan scheme, that 17 were eliminated, and that in four wards it made no selection.

Coalition Intact

The decisive victory of Mr. Lueder shows that the Republican coalition held together despite vigorous attempts to disintegrate it. A substantial measure of the support which his chief opponent had was drawn from sympathizers with Mayor Thompson. Incidentally, of these two candidates of German-American stock, the one which received the nomination was he who failed to receive the indorsement of the German-American Citizens' League, the political organization of German-Americans here.

The battle between Mr. Lueder, Chicago's postmaster who retired to make this race, and Judge Dever, who has taken a leave of absence from the Appellate Court for it, will be brisk. Both candidates are highly regarded in the Citizens' movement, which helped to bring them out.

While Mr. Lueder is of German-American parentage, Judge Dever is of Irish. Of the two parties, the Democratic is decidedly the wetter in Chicago. The wet organization claims the Democrats here as practically committed to their program.

THREE POSTMASTERS NAMED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—President Harding today nominated Godefroy de Tonnancour to be postmaster at Fall River, Mass., and Joseph V. Curran at Attleboro, Mass. Elizabeth B. Flint was named to be postmaster at North Attleboro, Mass.

Debt Funding Bill Signed by President

By The Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 28

PRESIDENT HARDING today signed the British debt funding bill.

Immediately afterward Treasury officials began to wind up details of the negotiations with Great Britain. S. P. Gilbert Jr., Undersecretary of the Treasury, is drafting the formal indenture embodying the agreement.

FRENCH OFFICIALS CAUSE THE ARREST OF GERMAN PRINCE

Nationalist Agitator Charged With Stirring Up Strife—Member of Swastika Order

ESSEN, Feb. 28 (By The Associated Press)—Prince Friedrich Wilhelm von Lippe, German Nationalist agitator, was arrested today by the French authorities, who charged that he has been particularly active in stirring up agitation against the Franco-Belgian troops in the Ruhr.

The prince was an active factor in the German campaign for the retention of upper Silesia, and papers found in his room and confiscated by the French showed, they declare that he was a member of the Secret Order of the Swastika and the notorious Consul reactionary organization.

The prince came to the Ruhr several days ago on a special mission, urging the Nationalists to a program of violence, the French declare. The Nationalists have been unusually active in the last few days, holding protest meetings, spreading propaganda among the strikers and urging the calling of other strikes.

The occupational authorities assert the Nationalists have been doing their utmost to hinder the carrying out of the Franco-Belgian plan for reorganizing the Ruhr.

The Communists, who oppose the presence of any troops in the Ruhr and who before the invasion objected even to the presence of German troops, are holding meetings to combat the efforts of the Nationalists to cause trouble. Communist meetings have been held lately in Dortmund, Bochum and other towns. They claim the security police have been assisting the Nationalists, particularly in tracing and giving information against Germans who have accepted the occupational régime. All the security police in Bochum have been disarmed.

It is reported in German sources that Karl Radek, chief of publicity for the Russian Soviet Government, has been prohibited by the Interallied High Commission at Coblenz from entering the occupied area. The Ruhr Echo, the Communist organ, has been suspended by order of the French.

The Belgians have seized 160,000,000 marks at Duisburg, which amount they claim was intended for use as a strike fund. The French made a like seizure of 260,000,000 marks at Kupferdreh.

British Traders Make Complaint That French Jeopardize Their Interests

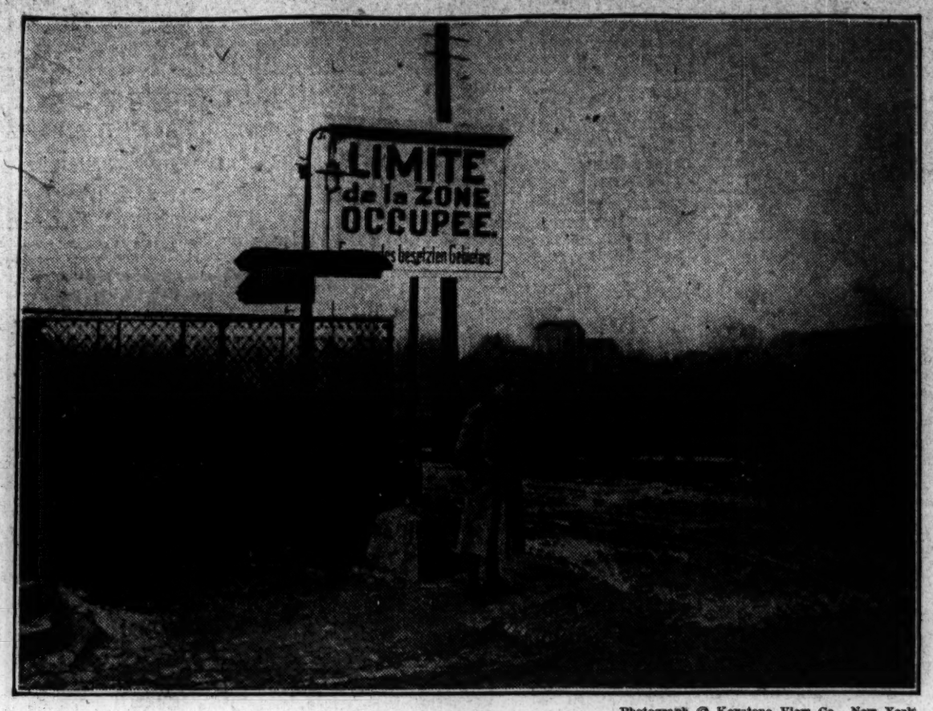
By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 28—There is a real desire on the part of the French to remain on good terms with the British in spite of the discussions about a new continental grouping and in spite of the friction which unfortunately is being produced in the Rhineland between the French and British authorities. From the beginning it was apparent that the situation of the British in Rhineland was anomalous. They held what is being called the Gibraltar of the Rhineland, a solid wedge of territory thrust between the zones held by the French. This Cologne area is vital if France is to communicate freely from Mayence to Düsseldorf, but the British there interpose their authority.

The railway question which the French considered to be practically settled nearly a fortnight ago is still

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Photograph © Keystone View Co., New York

Limit of the Occupation Zone

Such Signs as Shown in the Above Picture Are a Common Sight Today, Throughout the Occupied Ruhr District. The Signs Are Everywhere Guarded by French Soldiers

TURKS TO RETURN TO EVASIVE POLICY

Common Line of Conduct to Be Taken at Angora—Concessions at Expense of Hellenes

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Feb. 28—Attention here is centered on Angora, where a state of great confusion prevails. Ismet Pasha, whose impressions of the Lausanne gathering have been laid before the Cabinet and the National Assembly, is serving as a target for violent attacks by extremists. Evidences point to a common line of conduct being decided upon today, by which the Turks will return to their policy of tergiversation, and avoid committing themselves either to peace or war.

However, Greece is growing impatient. Further prolongation of a settlement will not be tolerated as the economic situation is growing more serious and the Turkish menace in Thrace is increasing daily. The Greek press is exposing the Kemalist maneuvers and declares against any new delays, demanding that the revolutionary government give Eleutherios Venizelos, one-time Greek Premier, a mandate to act on behalf of the Hellenes.

Turks' Counter-Proposals

It is reported that new concessions were made to the Turks at the expense of Greece by the allied commissioners at Constantinople, during their last interview with Ismet Pasha.

Kemalist papers announce impending Turkish counter-propositions for peace. Vakit, however, thinks it useless to make another attempt again at peace through a new conference and written negotiations, deeming it wise to submit the question to neutral arbitration, for which America is pointed out as the most suitable power.

Given America's impartiality in dealing with Oriental problems, the Turkish paper cherishes no apprehension and cites Gen. James G. Harbord or some other prominent American who has lately studied Turkey and gathered immense data which can be used as the basis for such arbitration. Acceptance of the proposition by Turkey and America might be highly beneficial for Near East affairs.

Plight of Armenians

Armenian and Greek refugees, who have been refused admission to America, have come back in a lamentable plight. Many other Armenians, who lately took refuge in Tiflis, are in a miserable state. Mr. Narinossoff, president of the Caucasian Federation, has requested Angora to allow the repatriation of these unfortunates under the protection of the Kemalist forces.

Several Turkish pashas, Soubhi, Ferid, Tayar, and others, who have been supporting Vahededin, the deposed Caliph of Turkey, were recently taken to Angora for trial.

By CRAWFURD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 28—While talking continues at Angora practical steps are being taken to commence the great task of transplanting the Greek and Turkish populations—a development which will profoundly alter the ethnological character of Thrace and Western Asia Minor. The Greeks unfortunately have their new population ready at hand, for there are now over 1,000,000 refugees (a fifth of the total population) in the country and the work of permanent installation is being inaugurated on the territory in Western Thrace between Porto Lagos and Gumuldjina.

This is an excellent site. The land is exceedingly fertile, capable of producing valuable crops, and the climate is fairly temperate. Although roads are practically non-existent the region is dissected by the Salonika-Constantinople railway, thus providing for exportation at Kavalla and Dedeagatch, until such time as Porto Lagos itself, where deep water is available, be-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Judge Rules Destroying Raid Evidence a Felony

Washington, Feb. 28

FEDERAL prohibition chiefs today characterized the decision of United States Judge Du Val West at San Antonio, Texas, that destruction of evidence by the accused in the course of a raid or seizure constitutes a felony, as another weapon to suppress the efforts of the liquor interests to break down respect for the Constitution.

Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, said:

"This ruling will be of great value and should stop the practice of violators disposing of liquor by breaking bottles and other methods at the time of apprehension."

MR. TOWNER NAMED BY PRESIDENT FOR PORTO RICAN POST

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (By The Associated Press)—Horace M. Towner of Iowa, for years a Republican leader in the House of Representatives, was nominated today to succeed E. Mont Reily as Governor of Porto Rico.

Dwight Davis of Missouri, a director of the War Finance Corporation, was nominated to be Assistant Secretary of War in the place of J. Mayhew Wainwright, who leaves, March 4, to become a member of the next Congress.

At the same time the President named Frank W. Mondell, Republican floor leader of the present House, to succeed Mr. Davis as a director of the war finance corporation.

The nomination of D. R. Crissinger, Comptroller of the Currency, to be governor of the Federal Reserve Board, was reported favorably today by the Senate Banking Commttee, but action was deferred on the nomination of James G. McNary, southwestern banker, to succeed Mr. Crissinger as Comptroller.

The committee's action was regarded as paving the way for a recess appointment for Mr. McNary after Congress adjourns. The committee line-up on Mr. McNary was said to be 8 to 7 for a favorable report.

NEW YORK DRYS WIN REPEAL SKIRMISH

Assembly Committee Rejects Miller Bill for Elimination of State Enforcement

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28 (Special)—While the wets were claiming to have won the "first battle in the 1923 Legislature," according to the current issue of The Restaurateur (published "in and for the interest of the restaurant owners and allied trades"), they were beaten in the first skirmish here by the Assembly Codes Committee, which by a vote of 8 to 5 decided to reject the Miller bill providing for a repeal of the Mullan-Gage state prohibition enforcement law.

Assemblyman William Duke (R.) of Alleghany is chairman of the committee, whose action the wet assemblymen maintain does not express the real sentiment of the Lower House on the repeal of the dry law.

Assemblyman L. A. Cuvillier (D.) of New York City served notice he would move next Monday to discharge the Assembly Excise Committee from further consideration of his measure, which is more drastic than the Miller bill and calls for a complete abolition of all provisions of the state enforcement law.

Some Republicans who are expected to vote for the repeal measure will, it is reported, do so because they are opposed to state prohibition enforcement. Others have declared they believed it would be good politics to have the Republican Assembly pass one of the repeal measures and put it squarely up to the Democratic Senate.

Some Republicans express their conviction that Gov. Alfred E. Smith, avowed wet Democrat and alleged to have presidential aspirations, would much prefer to see the repeal bills smothered in committee, so it would not be necessary for him either to veto or sign any measure.

With the Miller bill rejected in Codes Committee, the only way the Mullan-Gage repeal bill can be brought before the Assembly, unless passed in the Senate first, is by forcing it out of the Excise Committee, which is regarded as dry by a safe majority.

I. C. C. REFUSES TO STOP COAL SHIPMENT TO CANADA

Commission Reports Supply and Distribution Conditions Do Not Warrant Priority for New England

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (By The Associated Press)—Conditions governing the supply of anthracite coal do not warrant the laying of an embargo against the export of anthracite to Canada, the Interstate Commerce Commission declared today in a report to the Senate.

The commission further reported that investigation into anthracite supplies and methods of distributing, had impelled it to refrain from issuing any priority orders governing the movement of anthracite from mines in Pennsylvania to New England or the northwest section of New York State, where there has been much agitation for priority and for an embargo.

A statement of the reasons which have governed the commission's course was transmitted to the Senate in response to a resolution of inquiry.

A general plan for allotting anthracite coal was adopted by producers and national and state fuel distributors last fall, the commission's report said, when the five months' strike in the producing regions of Pennsylvania ended. That plan has bene followed in general ever since, and the commission said it saw no reason for a change, since in six weeks the season of heavy coal consumption will be over.

The report states:

No better plan of distribution has been brought to our attention. It seems to us that an embargo against the shipment of anthracite coal to Canada, if laid, would effect a substantial departure from that plan.

We cannot give our approval to an embargo, which if enforced, might benefit certain communities, but which inevitably would deprive other communities of their allotted supply of anthracite coal, which in most cases is but 60 per cent of the quantity actually needed. We cannot overlook the possibility that such embargoes, if approved, might tend to incite appropriation of a full supply of fuel in the state or the community in which it is produced and that the ultimate result might be accentuation of the distress elsewhere.

If all shipments from the United States to Canada were stopped during the balance of the year, the Commission held, the tonnage of anthracite saved for consumption in the United States would only increase by 3 per cent the amount now expected to be available for consumption in the United States.

The commission further explained that while withholding priority orders for the northeast, it had taken steps to obtain voluntary co-operation by railroads to expedite transportation. Under this method, the report asserted, the commission had actually been able to bring about.

TENANTS FARM 56.5 PER CENT OF IMPROVED LAND IN TEXAS

Lessee System Declared Barrier to Progressive Agriculture in State—Diversified Cropping Ameliorates Situation

By GEORGE T. ODELL

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 28—It requires a large canvas and a fine brush to paint the panorama of agriculture in the State of Texas. It is a commonwealth of magnificent distances, diverse climate, and the largest number of agricultural products of any State in the Union. In a word Texas is an agricultural empire which produces, according to the last census figures, crops exceeding in value those of any other state. It follows inevitably that the economic and social condition of the farmers of Texas is as varied as the crops they produce. To describe it with a meaningful colloquialism I will say that Texas agricultural conditions are very "spotted."

Let me enumerate some of the more important products which the Texas farmers raise and which, according to the 1920 census aggregated in value $1,071,542,103. They are, cotton, corn, cattle (beef and dairy), sheep, goats, wheat, barley, grain sorghums, broom corn, poultry and eggs, swine, hay, oats, sorghum syrup, peanuts, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, dry peas, dry beans, rice, figs, pears, apples, blackberries and dewberries, grapes, plums, prunes, onions, cabbages, tomatoes, peaches, pecans, ribbon sugar cane and a vast quantity of the vegetables that are ordinarily classed as garden truck. One simply cannot generalize about the conditions of such diverse farming as that.

In order that the reader may have fixed in thought a sort of general picture of relative values of agriculture in Texas, I propose to draw an imaginary line running north and south from Laredo on the Rio Grande to Wichita Falls on the Red River, which forms the northern boundary of the State. Everything east of that line we will call Texas and everything west will be referred to as west Texas, because that is a terminology

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WELFARE SCHEME TO SHARE EDUCATION'S CABINET POST FALLS FLAT AT CLEVELAND

"We Are Standing Together in Solid Phalanx," Says Miss Williams—Report to Convention Thursday to Ignore Medical Machine's Maneuver

CLEVELAND, Feb. 28 (Staff Correspondence)—Unreserved indorsement will be given the Towner-Sterling bill by the department of superintendence of the National Education Association, and no other measure for a federal department in which welfare would be added to education will be mentioned in the report of the resolutions committee before the convention Thursday evening. The Christian Science Monitor is in a position to state on unquestioned authority that this is true in spite of the fact that President Harding sent John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, here as his special messenger to urge the compromise scheme.

An aggressive legislative campaign for a federal department devoted solely to education has been adopted by National Education Association leaders, who are holding a series of committee sessions here in connection with the annual convention of the department of superintendence. The campaign is to be headed up by Miss Charl O. Williams, field secretary of the National Association and former president of the organization. In an interview for The Christian Science Monitor Miss Williams declared that the educators "are standing together in a solid phalanx with the other national organizations who are absolutely pledged to the Towner-Sterling bill for a department of education."

Miss Williams on Subcommittee

One of the first steps in welding the forces working for the proposed department of education has been the application of the National Education Association for membership on the Joint Congressional Committee, the legislative clearing house of a dozen national organizations of women representing some 10,000,000 members. Miss Williams has been appointed to represent the association on the committee and has been made a member of the subcommittee which is actively supporting the Towner-Sterling bill.

There is no hint of compromise with the welfare supporters in the program which Miss Williams has outlined. "We are going to stand for the recognition of education," she says. "It is a well-known fact that no other single bill is so widely known or so greatly indorsed as the Towner-Sterling. We shall uphold it. We shall never waver and the fight will not end until we have secured the aims set forth in the bill. We shall expect every educator to master the terms of the bill and talk it over the backyard fence. We will win the battle out in the congressional districts."

No Compromise

With the lines tightening up against any admission of compromise at the present convention, the welfare advocates are having hard sledding. There have been numerous questions from their ranks. Resentment against the speech for a department of education and welfare which John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, said that he made "with the consent and approval of President Harding," reached the floor of divisional meetings yesterday and was openly quoted as having brought fighters into the ranks of the non-compromisers.

The National Education Association members always have been opposed to dictation from within or without their ranks and it is freely stated that the Federal Administration made a grave tactical blunder in urging the compromise department. Added to this

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FEWER NEW YORK PASSENGERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—More than one billion passengers (1,001,730,481) were carried by the Interborough subway and elevated lines in the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, according to figures just compiled by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and made public. In 1921 the number carried totaled 1,013,678,831, or 11,948,350 more.

SELLING OUT PLOT LAID TO LEADERS OF HOMEOPATHS

General Sawyer's Method of Putting Institute on Record for Department Questioned

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 28—That Brig.-Gen. Charles E. Sawyer, President Harding's personal physician, "slipped one over" on the American Institute of Homeopathy at its 1921 convention by getting the organization on record for a Welfare Department in the Cabinet identical with the Brown Government Department reorganization, is the assertion of leaders among homeopathic physicians here today.

That the resolution was allowed to go through the annual convention in the haste of other business and while the conservatives were off guard was stated by homeopaths who declare that the great bulk of their numbers bitterly oppose such a Cabinet Department which they point out would be dominated by allopaths.

Education a Subdivision

In preparing the way for the welfare department resolution at the 1921 convention, Dr. Sawyer in his address declared it was a measure much favored by President Harding. He said:

Realizing that education beginning with the child was of importance, and knowing that through the formative periods of life education is essential, it was decided to make education one of these subdivisions of the department.

Do what we may through education to try to qualify people to meet the demands and requirements of life, we still find necessity for public health service. The President has in mind the development of the greatest public health service that can possibly be prepared or developed. I might say in passing that at present we have a most wonderful public health machinery.

After we have considered the interests of public health, which have to do with research work, with quarantine laws, with hospitals, and so forth, we still find that there is another link in this chain which requires attention if public health is to develop to the highest standard, and that is what we designate as social service. This is the third link in the chain of public welfare.

Knowing the affairs of the World War soldiers would engage the attention of America for at least a generation and a half, it immediately appealed to us that the welfare department should include the veterans' service administration.

Today the public welfare department consists of education, public health, social service and the veterans' service administration.

Last year the 12 sections into which we have divided these four subdivisions spent of your money and mine $701,856,230. It employed 39,404 people to whom it paid salaries of $41,000,000.

I regret profoundly to say to you that the educators of the country are objecting to being associated with the public welfare department, not to the principle, but to the fact they are being attached. . . . I am for education, and the highest ideals that can possibly be originated, but I am opposed at this time to education saying that it cannot and will not join in this department of public welfare.

Follow A. M. A. Lead

The American Medical Association last week in Boston sent to the President a memorial assuring him of their co-operation and assistance and I would be distressed indeed if the American Institute of Homeopathy did not do equally that much.

It may be of interest to you to know who the other objectors (than educators) are. I only want to touch on this in a small way. I always feel disgraced in a measure to speak on these so-called healers, who are basing their appeal on the fact that they feel that in some way it is going to give an advantage to the doctors. There is no such thought as that underlying this whole affair, but there is underlying it a firm determination to make every man, woman and child happier, to make every man and woman in the United States competent and capable to administer to the sick, and in doing that we expect that each man and woman who undertakes to practice the healing art in the United States should come up to minimum requirements and to a minimum understanding that will make them capable of pursuing their course.

"We are being sold out to allopathy," one prominent homeopathic physician said. "A few of our leaders have been flirting with the allopaths and these leaders have contributed toward wiping us out. They have seen that there are so many more allopaths and that by linking with them they can have a voice in legislation, and they have in some instances helped to pass measures which have worked directly against their own interests, as for instance the laws which stamped out homeopathic colleges.

"There are too many apologetic homeopaths—ashamed to admit that they are homeopaths for fear they will be called quacks by the old school. It is this group which has been led to the camps of the allopaths."

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GENEVA WELCOMES PRESIDENT'S PLAN

America's Membership of World Court Would Add Prestige—Six Cases Await Decision

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Feb. 28—President Harding's proposal that America should join the Permanent Court of International Justice is welcomed here, and it is felt that America's participation would undoubtedly increase the prestige of the court. So far as the four reservations are concerned, these appear to present no difficulties. As regards the connection with the court involving any closer contact with the League of Nations it was expressly provided at the first assembly which approved the statute, that the court should be open to all states which had been invited to join the League, thus leaving the door open for America's entry without joining the League itself.

In point of fact, the only states invited who have not joined, are the United States, Ecuador and Hedjaz, so it may be taken that the United States was specially in mind in framing the proviso. Whether America wishes closer contact, lies entirely with itself. As for a voice in the selection of the judges, it is regarded as a natural sequence, as it would not be expected to participate otherwise. It may be taken for granted that the assembly would make any arrangements necessary to this effect. With reference to the changes in the regulations having America's consent, the statute can only be altered by the consent of all the states who are members of the court, so that America obtains the right automatically. Nobody would object to America taking its share of the expenses; these are very small and the share would be very little.

The most interesting consideration here is when the matter will be decided in America. If within the next few months, it can be admitted at the time of the next assembly, in September. There would be no need for debate; a member would merely propose that the assembly take cognizance of the application and accept it, and the matter would be finished. If application be not made before September, however, it may hang fire for another year. While the proposal, as already stated, is welcomed, it is pointed out that America's adhesion, though valuable now, is not essential. The court has become firmly established without America's aid, and will continue. It has had seven cases before it within a year, while the American Supreme Court, it is observed, went 2½ years without a case. At least six cases await its judgment within the next few months, so that it has its hands full. Nevertheless, America's membership would undoubtedly add weight to the decisions.

Democrats Eager to Force Vote on World Court Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—From the White House has come the intimation to the Senate that President Harding is entirely satisfied with the decision of the Foreign Relations Committee to postpone action until next December on his proposal for American membership in the International Court.

On behalf of the committee, Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman, went to the White House today on a request for more detailed information about the obligations the United States would assume as a full fledged member of the League of Nations tribunal. He will inquire whether the President favors compelling nations to submit their disputes to the tribunal and whether political questions should be considered.

Meanwhile a movement is afoot in Democratic circles to force a record vote on the question, despite the attitude of "irreconcilables" who are ready to block definite action, and the decision of the committee to allow the matter to go over until the next session. William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, has served notice that he intends to press for a vote, regardless, on his resolution which would give the approval of the Senate to the President's plan.

Partisan Politics Hinted

Partisan politics is undoubtedly behind the Senator's efforts, it is pointed out, and it is a foregone conclusion that Administration leaders will not permit a Democratic name to be attached to any resolution giving Senate sanction to so important a foreign policy of the Government. If such a motion is made, Mr. Lodge will move that the resolution be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

President Harding, it is pointed out, is consistent with his earlier campaign pledge to take steps towards international co-operation, in coming out now with this new plan to take America into the World Court. The President then will have a logical argument when he goes before the public during the Congressional recess in advocacy of his proposal, it is explained.

It is just as certain that Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California will seize the opportunity to put himself at the head of the "isolationists" as the chief contender against President Harding for the Republican nomination in 1924.

Borah Plan Opposed

The proposal of W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, to insert a clause in the protocol for a World Court, making it obligatory on the powers to submit questions to this court is absolutely opposed to the policy of the Senate as held in the past, it was said today by a spokesman for the Administration. Treaties had time and again been held up by the Senate because of this very reason, and unless the Senate has changed, it was said, with an air that indicated skepticism on this point, it is not likely to adopt such a proposal.

Forty-six powers have accepted the court and some of them have adopted the provision which had been included in the original act creating the court for such compulsory action, but it is significant that none of the great powers have so consented, and the United States is not in a position to speak up very loudly in an attempt to influence them to adopt such a course.

RICKSHAWS MAY DISAPPEAR

SHANGHAI, Feb. 3—To improve Shanghai's man-power transportation services and to supplant the 12,000 odd rickshaws in service in the International Settlement an English company early in the year in a proposal to the municipal council offered to place in service pedicabs, so-called. These vehicles, like rickshaws are propelled by man power, but instead of being pulled by running coolies they are pedalled along by the worker seated behind his fare in the fashion that a tricycle is operated.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Arena: Hockey — Harvard vs. Princeton, 8:15.

Opening performance, "What's the Matter with Lily?" benefit of Radcliffe College Endowment Fund, Arlington Theater, 8:10.

Ford Hall Forum: Celebration of fifteenth anniversary, Kingsley Hall, 15 Ashburton Place; reception, 5:30.

New England Conservatory of Music: Annual concert by Conservatory orchestra, Symphony Hall, 8:15.

Simmons College: Interpretative concert by Boston Symphony Ensemble for benefit of endowment fund, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Instructors Club of Simmons College: Concert by Boston Symphony Ensemble for benefit of Simmons Endowment Fund, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Boston Masonic Club: Address by Maud Ballington Booth, Clubhouse, 8.

University Extension: Lecture on foreign trade, "The Significance of Commercial Geography," by Robert Amory, Boston Public Library, 7:30.

Boston Real Estate Exchange: Meeting, Lenox, 6.

Ward Six League of Women Voters: Discussion of "Should Women Serve on the Jury?" by Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham, 34 East Brookline Street, 8.

East Boston League of Women Voters: Meeting to discuss "Jury Service for Women," East Boston School Center, 8.

Business Men's Club, Boston Y. M. C. A.: Banquet and entertainment, 6:30.

Men's Club of Park Street Church: Meeting, symposium on "How can the jury system, which ppears to have broken down, be improved so as to accomplish its real purpose in securing justice?" 7:45.

Tufts College: Public address by Prof. George P. Bacon, "The Electron, Its Habitat," Goddard Chapel, Medford, 8.

Suburban Milk Dealers' Association: Dinner Crawford House, 6:30.

Boston Credit Men's Association: Dinner and meeting, Westminster, 6:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Illustrated lecture, "Ben Hur," by J. Wilder Fairbanks, 6.

Harvard Club of Boston: Motion picture lecture by W. Harry Allen, president New Brunswick Guides' Association, 8:30.

Wesleyan New England Alumni Association: Dinner and meeting, Boston City Club, 6:30.

Theaters

Colonial—Ed Wynn, 8.
Copley—"The Romantic Young Lady," 8:20.
Hollis—"Lightnin'," 8.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—Gertrude Hoffman, 8:15.
Park—"The Christian" (Film), 2:15, 8:15.
Plymouth—"Just Married," 8:15.
Selwyn—"The Fool," 8:15.
St. James—"Madam X," 8:15.
Tremont—"The Comedian," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Listening In," 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine: Spring ceremonial, Mechanics Building, doors open 6 p. m.

Inopendent Order of Odd Fellows: Grand encampment, Boston City Club, 9:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Boston Press Club: Club benefit all-star performance, Colonial Theater, 2.

Boston Chamber of Commerce: Luncheon, address by E. K. Hall, vice-president American Telegraph & Telephone Company, "Public Utilities and Industry," Copley-Plaza, 12:30.

Boston Teachers' Club: Meeting, Boston City Club, 4.

Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts: Meeting, Tremont Temple, 2.

Boston University School of Theology: Address by Prof. Karl Beth, dean of Protestant theological faculty, University of Vienna, "Present Day Religious Tendencies in Europe," Robinson Memorial Chapel, 2:15.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Tonight

WGI (Medford Hillside)—6:45, stories for girls; concert by Somerville High School Boys' and Girls' Glee Clubs and Orchestra.

WNAC (Boston)—8:30-11, concert by Lawton Concert Orchestra, Louis Serpa, conductor.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—6:15, concert by KDKA Orchestra. 7:15, theatricals. 7:45, summary of iron and steel industry by Iron Age. 8, addresses by prominent business men.

WJZ (Newark)—6, "Stock Promotion Fraud," by F. C. Devore, Newark Essex and Banking Company. 9, organ recital from Estey Auditorium, New York. 9:30, recital by Steele Jamison, tenor. 9:45, humorous Negro stories. 9:55, Arlington time signals and weather forecast.

WEAF (New York)—7:30, concert by Manhattan Ladies' Quartette. 7:55, solos by William Sweeney, baritone. 8:10, "Six Months with Grenfell in the North," by Paul M. Wood. 8:46, piano recital by Henry Kindlinger.

WOR (Newark)—6:15, dance music by Montauk Society Orchestra. 6:30, lessons in radio cartooning.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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FRENCH OFFICIALS CAUSE THE ARREST OF GERMAN PRINCE

(Continued from Page 1)

being discussed, and some bitter remarks are now being made by the French at the prolongation of the conversations. They want the free use of the railroads running by Cologne, but these are denied by the British. Various alternatives are being put forward to the French demand for the unlimited working of the lines under British control, but none of them is satisfactory. The French fear that the mere length of the proceedings is ample indication of British opposition, and as this question is taken with extreme seriousness, Franco-British relations are liable to suffer an unpleasant experience for the moment.

Acts of Sabotage Feared

In making a new advance and in seising a number of towns three days ago, the French were concerned with the necessity of keeping the whole length of the railroad on the right bank of the Rhine in allied hands, for it is obvious that if the lines escape allied control at any point it is precisely there that the Germans may commit acts of sabotage. There is an undoubted danger in sending troop trains and trucks, loaded with army necessities, of derailment or other intereference, and the French are properly obliged to take every precaution. This they can only do in the territory which they control.

Now if the British definitely decline certain French requests, it is possible that France will be forced to send military trains through the demilitarized zone, a proceeding of doubtful legality. It is sincerely to be hoped, however, that an arrangement will be arrived at. Another suggestion is that the French should organize an efficient service on the river. With a fleet of tugboats, transport by the Rhine route would be almost as quick as by rail. The worst feature of this inability to come to an agreement is the effect it has on the sentiments of the two countries.

French Blame British

Here there is a belief that the British are putting obstacles in France's way, and there is a tendency to throw the responsibility for the failure hitherto, on British abstention and obstruction. Moreover, locally in the Rhineland, the relations are growing worse. Reports reach me from several quarters concerning the effect of the French system of putting their posts in proximity to the British. The customs offices ringing the British is now completely a blanket zone.

British traders are complaining that their interests are jeopardized, and there is particular protest against the 10 per cent ad valorem duty instead of the sliding scale of the Germans. The French in working the customs found the German scale too complicated for their smaller and inexperienced resources and endeavored to simplify it. But uniformity of this kind is bound to inflict hardships and the complaints are growing. Altogether, both in the locality and in the two countries, there is a change in the relations of the French and British which is deplorable. The redeeming feature, however, is that the political system of the Franco-British entente appears to be saved.

There was a press campaign for the formation of a continental bloc which would supersede the entente and be directed against England. As the result of a counter-campaign, the idea is being abandoned and the newspapers suddenly have become silent. All these romantic schemes of a Franco-Italian alliance, France shepherding the states of middle Europe, France becoming the ally of Russia and so forth, would be indeed difficult to realise.

This is being understood and such sensible writers as Auguste Gauvais is demanding that the old alliances should be restored rather than new alliances and combinations formed. In this connection America's representation at the Hague World Court would be welcomed as a first step to the renewal of former associations. But above all, whatever passing differences there may be, the Franco-British entente remains the keystone of Europe.

German Officials Visit London

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 28—It has just become known that three Germans of high official position are now in London where an endeavor is again being made to bring about Anglo-American intervention in the present Franco-German imbroglio.

Political leaders have told The Christian Science Monitor representative that the German Government is now considering the embodying of certain proposals based on the statement made by Colonel Hawvey, the American Ambassador, before the London Press Club on Saturday that he expected the United States would have to get into "the European mess," in a statement to be submitted to the Allies.

Italians Take Mesurata and Operations Cease

By Special Cable

Rome, Feb. 28

ITALIAN cavalry have entered the town of Mesurata, which was strenuously defended by rebels who were intrenched round the city. The whole colony was returned to the possession of Italy and the military operations ended.

Mesurata, where the Arabs proclaimed Tripoli a "republic," was the chief center of German-Turkish activities during the war.

TURKS TO RETURN TO EVASIVE POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

comes the center of Thracian commerce.

In this region 11,000 refugees are being settled by the League agency, under Colonel Proctor, in conjunction with the Greek Government. Village sites are being laid out on which refugee families are now encamping. Some land is already under cultivation and material is being supplied with which the settlers will construct homes on model plans. It is hoped the colonies will become self-supporting after next harvest. Meantime, the immigrants are being fed at the expense of the British committee, which is already caring for 35,000 refugees in other parts of Greece.

SCHOOLHOUSE BOARD WASTE IS CHARGED

Additional charges of waste in the repairs and alteration of school buildings in the city of Boston under the care of the Schoolhouse Commission were made today before the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Massachusetts Legislature by Judge Michael Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission. He alleged that more money is wasted by the commission than by any other department of the city of Boston.

The assertions that he made before the committee, Judge Sullivan said, are based on confidential reports that have been made to his office by school masters. These reports, he declared, express astonishment at the excessive charges made for such minor repairs as fixing a faucet and setting a pane of glass.

As chairman of the schoolhouse commission Thomas Glynn questioned the truth of these charges and asserted that the city gets its repairs done cheaper than any corporation.

LABOR SHORTAGE FORESEEN

CARIBOU, Me., Feb. 28 (Special)—Industries here are facing a prospect of a scarcity of labor this spring, owing to the fact that favorable employment conditions in the western part of the State and in Massachusetts have resulted in drawing away a large number of families from this town.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Unsettled, probably local light snow tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds.

Southern New England: Cloudy and unsettled tonight and Thursday; possibly light snow; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate winds, mostly northeast and east.

Northern New England: Unsettled tonight and Thursday, probably light snow; warmer in Vermont tonight; moderate northeast and east winds.

Weather Outlook

There will be considerable cloudiness Wednesday and Thursday over the states east of the Mississippi River, with snow or rain probably in the north Atlantic states. The temperature will not change materially during the next two days.

Official Temperature

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	24	Kansas City	38
Atlantic City	36	Memphis	44
Boston	30	Montreal	20
Buffalo	26	Nantucket	32
Calgary	52	New Orleans	58
Charleston	56	Philadelphia	36
Chicago	34	Pittsburgh	32
Denver	22	New York	34
Des Moines	36	Portland, Me.	22
Eastport	20	Portland, Ore.	38
Galveston	54	San Francisco	50
Hatteras	42	St. Louis	32
Helena	38	St. Paul	30
Jacksonville	60	Washington	38

FRENCH ENFORCING DRASTIC MEASURES

Pressure of Occupation Hardening—British Army Money Retained

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 28—The parliamentary debate on the Ruhr situation brought forth the statement by the Premier, Mr. Bonar Law, after persistent questioning by Sir John Simon, leader of the Independent Liberals, that the occupation by the French, which they say will last until the debt is all paid, is ostensibly for the collection of the sum of £6,600,000,000—many times the amount of the British debt to America—which first-mentioned amount, as Mr. Bonar Law had previously admitted he considered "impossible."

Critics of the French policy, in and out of Parliament, are using this brief and clear statement of a complicated and usually befogged situation to support their contention that France never intends to quit the Ruhr Valley and isn't so much on a debt-collecting as a map-making expedition.

The rail situation at Cologne is reported as being "not any easier." The French continue pressing for privileges which the British are reluctant to concede them. The latest instance is the demand for greatly enlarged quarters in Cologne for the French section of the railway subcommission. The Germans, insisting that the request is part of the French scheme for a greater use of the Cologne railways in connection with the Ruhr operation, have refused to vacate the space and have threatened a strike if the matter is carried further.

The British authorities are striving as usual to maintain neutrality without obstructing the French or precipitating disorder in that zone. It is still wondered in British circles why, as long as the French are so solicitous about transportation, they continue virtually to ignore the river which offers exceptional opportunities. The British representative on the Rhineland Commission, in accordance with British policy abstained from voting when the Franco-Belgian members decided formally to extend their jurisdiction over the area between Cologne and Coblenz recently occupied by the French, which puts them astride of the main line of the Cologne and Frankfort railway. Regarding the 12,000,000,000 marks the French took from the Berlin-Cologne express, which is still in dispute, it now appears that almost half of it was for the British army. The French nevertheless are not showing any intentions of giving it up, although they give the assurance that they will not seize any more.

The Rhineland Commission, or rather the Franco-Belgian members, as part of the policy of hardening the pressure of occupation, have decreed that those expelled for offenses against the occupation can never return while it lasts, and those sentenced to jail for more than five years may be made to serve their terms in French or Belgian prisons.

Special correspondents of the British newspapers of various shades seem to agree that something resembling wartime terrorism or "Schrecklichkeit" is being practiced by the occupiers in the Ruhr district.

CITIZENS TO AID IN ENFORCING LAW

Cambridge Churches Organize Dry Work Committee

Prohibition enforcement in Cambridge, Mass., is expected to be aided by co-operation of a special committee now being formed by the Harvard Square Federation of Churches and the police and federal enforcement officers. Resolved to find a sane method for the elimination of bootlegging in the city, the federation worked out plans for the committee, which will eventually have 100 members, and has appointed the initial three of that number.

Edmund A. Whitman, lawyer, Roger Ernst, lawyer, and Thomas Radley are the three members already appointed, and the Rev. Raymond Calkins, pastor of the Shepard Congregational Church of Harvard Square, is said to be actively behind the movement. Recent surveys of conditions under prohibition made by members of the Massachusetts Citizens' Alliance are expected to be used in the work of the committee.

STUDY OF RIVERS DECLARED A NEED

Boston Engineers Indorse Bill Before Congress

A detailed study of the laws governing the flow and regulation of rivers, with the establishment of a national hydraulic laboratory to that end, as proposed in a bill now before Congress, has been unanimously indorsed by the Boston Society of Engineers whose spokesmen point out that although $70,000,000 to $100,000,000 are spent annually in the United States for river improvements no careful data from continued and widescpread investigation of the subject has ever been gathered.

The proposed department would deal with the rise and fall of streams, the variations in their current and the physical rules by which their course is governed. The society has further indorsed the resolution by letter ballot and has transmitted its resolve to the representatives and senators from Massachusetts.

The vast sum annually spent in river improvement is not expended according to any plan, founded upon exact knowledge of currents and streams, it is pointed out, but is used haphazardly along lines developed in the study of a single small river in France, and in the Mississippi in the United States.

Prof. J. B. Babcock, secretary of the Boston Society, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that no general investigation has yet been made, or attempt to correlate the known facts into a form that would be generally applicable. John R. Freeman of Providence, R. I., a former president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, he said, feeling that the country was spending vast quantities of money yearly with its eyes shut, was instrumental in bringing forward the present bill, now backed by the Federated American Engineering Societies.

The resolution passed by the Boston Society points out that no provision has so far been made for the study of the regulation of rivers on a scale "commensurate with the importance of the problems involved and the relations of these problems to the safety and the economic welfare of the public," and that many fundamentals in the matter are but vaguely understood, and practice "too frequently based on rules deduced from limited experimentation." The hydraulics of the flow and regulation of rivers, in the opinion of the society, can best be developed by continued investigation in a permanent laboratory, constructed, equipped and manned on an adequate scale, which would be a matter too large for any private educational institution to undertake, and not of the character that would be likely to draw industrial support.

SPEAKERS BACK TROLLEY PROJECT

Declare Greater Boston Transportation Must Be Improved

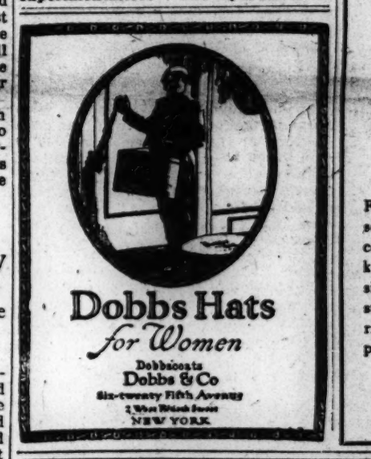
Economic and commercial progress and development of Boston and the cities within its vicinity are dependent upon a comprehensive improvement of the electrical transportation system of the metropolitan area, it was emphasized by several speakers who appeared today before the joint sitting of the committees on Metropolitan Affairs and Street Railways of the Massachusetts Legislature on the petition for establishment of a metropolitan transportation area and commission.

George Louis Richards, Representative from Malden, who has been active in furthering this plan during the past two years, outlined for the committee several injustices of prevailing conditions. He entered a special plea for Revere and Chelsea, and asserted that the question of combining the systems of the Boston Elevated Street Railway and the Eastern Massachusetts systems must be considered in the near future.

The largest question to be answered, Mr. Richards declared, is that of finance, and this must be decided by the Legislature. He urged the fundamental need of establishing a commission that will have the power and means for collecting information and making recommendations on the traffic and transportation problems of the more and more closely knit metropolitan district. Several representatives of Revere and Chelsea seconded Mr. Richard's remarks in their behalf, going into the specific problems that confront these sections.

EDISON STOCK INCREASE

CHICAGO, Feb. 28—Commonwealth-Edison stockholders approved the proposed increase in capital stock from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000, the new stock to be issued as expansion requires. President Samuel Insull estimated the expansion and development expenditures during the next five years at approximately $100,000,000, including $23,000,000 this year.



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Scalloped Taffeta Ribbons, 65c
These narrow ombre shaded Ribbons come in pairs, one a bit wider than the other, and have firm shir strings in the top so they may be easily gathered for any trimming purpose.
Plisse Faille Ribbons, 49c to 89c
Plain and ombre shadings in narrow Faille Ribbons which are already gathered and are most effective for use as trimmings.
Brocaded Metal Ribbons, 35c to 85c
Gold, Silver and Colors.
Fluted Metal Ribbons, 21c to 45c
Gold, Silver, Antique Gold, Steel.
Picot Edge Ombre Ribbons, 29c and 59c
Scalloped Velvet Ribbons, 59c
Loeser's—Main Floor

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Paris

Paris, Feb. 23

WITH reference to the desire to bring the Ruhr trouble before the League of Nations, the French who were opposed to such a step openly rejoiced in that France was happily far-sighted enough not to admit Germany to membership of the League. Much publicity was given to the suggestion of the League playing a decisive part. But the French view is that this can only be done after Germany has placed itself in conformity with the treaty, and certainly not while it is in revolt against the treaty.

On every side there are warnings against precipitation. The organization of the Ruhr is regarded as a lengthy proceeding and stage by stage the French plans will be executed with caution and without haste. One of the first duties was to secure the efficient working of the Ruhr railways and to place a military and customs barrier around the Ruhr. As for the new money which is to be created, it is remarked in French quarters that the menace brought back large quantities of marks into the Ruhr. It was particularly desired in France that the issue should not be called the Rhineland franc, but the Rhineland mark. This has a propagandist purpose, for it is sought to make the comparison between the local money and the German money.

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Those interested in French art rejoiced to learn of M. Frantz-Jourdain's promotion to the honor of Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur. M. Frantz-Jourdain has rendered incalculable services to all artists. The Salon d'Automne can be properly considered as his creation. If this society has conquered the place it now occupies this result is almost entirely due to its president, M. Frantz-Jourdain. Very eclectic, ready to accept all sincere conceptions, accepting many hard tasks with an entire disinterestedness, M. Frantz-Jourdain has always been ready to put himself at the service of his confrères. He is not only a talented architect but also a writer. He is the president of the Syndicat de la Presse Artistique and many societies have called him into their counsels.

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Some time ago the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor pointed to the alarming state in which Versailles found itself. The cry of "Versailles must be saved," which Henry Lapauze so emphatically uttered, has been heard. Versailles is saved. The Chamber has voted the necessary credits. To the State budget of 500,000 francs is added a special budget for Versailles and the Trianons, making a total of 1,350,000 francs. Thus in the course of five years a sum of 8,000,000 francs will be put at the disposal of the Beaux-Arts to "save" Versailles and the Trianons. Soon they will revive. Soon the bowers will be set right again, the basins will be reconstituted, the railings completed. In a short time the gardens which Louis XIV had demanded from the genius of Le Nôtre will regain the splendor they knew in the days of the Roi Soleil. But M. Lapauze extends his ambitions to the town itself. The glorious life of Versailles must be restored. Magnificent fêtes can be organized in park and palace and in the Trianons. The Opéra of Versailles, which has seen no spectators since 1855, must be reopened. All the French music of past centuries, all that Molière, Corneille, Racine have created can be revived in Versailles and the Trianons. The town and chateau would thus know again the animation of the great days. Owing to the initiative of M. Lapauze, spring may see the opening of the "grande saison de Versailles."

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The contract which Mr. Malycheve, president of the committee of the Nidji-Novgorod Fair, has signed with the promoters of the Lyons Fair, is interesting as showing the undoubted rapproachment which has taken place between French commercial men and Russians. The Russian section at the Lyons exhibition is to be described in the catalogue as the Pavillion de la Republique Socialiste Fédérative des Soviets de Russie. The Soviets are to have a building of 242 square yards, in which they will show specimens of timber, cereals, yarn, horsehair, hemp, skins, petroleum, derivatives, manufactured articles. Mr. Malycheve believes that all this will hasten the full resumption of relations between the two countries. While the political situation is ambiguous, obviously the re-establishment of trade will be only partial, but the very attempt to enter into these commercial understandings will help to clear up the political situation. It may well be that the participation of Russia in the Lyons Fair will be an important date marking the beginning of a revival of Russia in the political concert of Europe and serving to assist in Russia's economic restoration.

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There is of course more than meets the eye in the attempt of French music-hall artists to exclude Germans from the programs. So bitter is the feeling in France that it was comparatively easy to have these German turns canceled. But long before there was such an agitation the French performers started a campaign not particularly against the Germans but against all foreign performers. They seized on the quarrel with Germany, and the present move may be regarded as the thin edge of the wedge. This is supremely silly, for if one looks down the list of artists in the French music halls one will find that for the most part they are English or American. The music halls cannot exist without them. Nor can they exist without exotic attractions from Japan, from Arabia, and from other countries such as Russia. The French conception of the music hall is that of the café chantant and although there are some excellent singers on the French lighter stage the modern public would certainly not be content with a program in which there were no "attractions," as the French call them. And these "attractions" are almost invariably of foreign origin. The French are curiously conservative in many ways. But the public is less conservative than the performers, who insist on trying to proceed on the outmoded traditional lines. In these circumstances, either the music halls which are, after all, better than the café chantant, will close up; or they will admit the best "turns" from abroad. The Paris artists are running their heads against a stone wall.

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The Confédération des Travailleurs Intellectuels which has just held its annual session in Paris is an excellent body which groups together "intellectuals"—teachers, authors, actors, journalists, musicians, inventors, lawyers, and civil servants—and seeks to defend their common interest. The working-classes, that is to say the manual workers, have long had their combinations of trade unions, but the intellectuals have hitherto not tried by co-operative action to protect their interests and to improve the legal and social position of the individual. The discussions covered a large variety of topics. Model contracts between publishers and authors were drawn up. In municipal housings schemes it was demanded that special accommodation should be reserved for professional workers. Famous playwrights, composers, painters, and authors, acted as chairmen. Certainly the movement is to be encouraged.

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The political situation in France, as it has been revealed in the discussions of the Chamber, is exceedingly curious. Leaving aside the question of the Ruhr, which momentarily has brought about a certain unity, there are signs that while no great movements may be expected, there is proceeding a gradual undermining of the Bloc National—the French equivalent in some respects of the British Coalition—and the tentative formation of smaller separate groups. The Entente Républicaine, the largest group in the Chamber, is less solid than it was, and there is even talk of a split. The speakers who succeed each other in the tribune can hardly be regarded as hostile to M. Poincaré, who has personally consolidated his position, and, according to present appearances, will stay until he has accomplished the liquidation of outstanding affairs. His principal aim now is to obtain a comprehensive settlement of inter-allied debts and the German indemnity. Already there is a tendency to think of the next elections. They are understood to be 18 months hence, but the suggestion that they should be held this year, in May, is interesting.

MONTGOMERY WARD SALES

CHICAGO, Feb. 28—Montgomery Ward & Co. February sales are understood to show an increase of approximately 50 per cent over a year ago.

Every Day This Week
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PEACE HOPE RESTS WITH BUSINESS MEN

Gen. Bliss Says They Will Decide Future Conditions in Europe Rather Than Politicians

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—That in the ultimate analysis it will be the business men of a few great nations who will decide the question of peace or war in Europe, was the keynote struck by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, former chief-of-staff of the American Army, in an address delivered last evening before the Council of Foreign Relations on "The European Situation and its Relation to World Disarmament."

"Who else can guarantee," said General Bliss, "the economic self-sufficiency of nations amid the tension of modern Europe, which the international politicians have so far only still further intensified and distorted?"

The almost hopeless paradox of those who believed war to be inevitable was, he said, that war preparedness itself immensely stimulated the military and economic strength of a prospective opponent; only in a genuine, give-and-take conference, based on principles of predominant economic co-ordination would Europe finally emerge from its present chaos. "And to the business men of the world," he said, "we must look for this constructive settlement."

Points to League Error

General Bliss declared that the greatest error of the League of Nations plan for world disarmament was the fact that it left to one subsidiary committee the matters that directly bore on the threat of further international warfare, instead of having the sole attention of the organization focussed constructively on this question. "We have rejected the plan," he said, "and I accept this rejection as a definitely settled fact."

"The people of the world," he said, "the American people especially, are longing for a better solution; and I believe with unshakable faith that science and peace will yet triumph over ignorance and war, and that the people of the world will seek knowledge, not to destroy but to create."

Peace on High Seas

Rear Admiral William V. Pratt, chief of the navy general board, declared that it was the settled policy of the present naval general staff, officially upheld by the Secretary of the Navy, for America to keep within the limits of the five-five-three agreement of the Washington Conference, not merely for the classifications of naval strength covered by that conference, but for all elements of naval power. "This understanding," he said, "has brought real peace on the high seas, and will be ranked as one of the great achievements of the century."

Among those present were Norman H. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain, who presided; George W. Wickersham, Paul M. Warburg, Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Frank L. Polk, William Church Osborne, Col. Henry L. Stimson, and Edwin Gay.

CZECHOSLOVAKIANS TURN TO RELIGION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Although it is one of the youngest of nations, Czechoslovakia is now the scene of "the greatest revival of religion since the day of the Pentecost," William Ward, President of the World Brotherhood Federation, declared in an address at the Baptist Temple in Brooklyn.

"Their churches are fully occupied by the people who are athirst for religion," he said. "This is indicative of the spirit of the newly formed nation." Mr. Ward said that his federation had supplied more than 150,000 Bibles to churches of the new nation.

NEAR EAST RELIEF REPORT SHOWS $12,280,325 AID FUND

Increase of $3,000,000 Due to Smyrna Conditions—Thousands of Adults and Children Benefited

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Disbursements of $12,280,325 during the year 1922 were reported to the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Near East Relief. This is over $3,000,000 more than expenditures of the previous year, due to the Smyrna disaster and the ensuing evacuation of practically the entire Christian population from Turkish Nationalist territory. Added to a normal program of child welfare was the task of adult relief which had to be met, the report of Charles V. Vickrey, general secretary, points out.

Heed Cry of Smyrna

The Bishop of Smyrna is quoted as saying that American relief workers saved at least 200,000 persons in the Smyrna area alone. Cable reports to Near East Relief headquarters accounted for more than 400,000 refugees evacuated from Smyrna to islands or across the Ægean and Marmora.

"For more than two years," says the report, "it has been the aim of the executive committee to discontinue general relief work, throwing this responsibility on local governments and confining Near East Relief operations to child welfare. "But clearly," said the secretary's report, "no American contributor would have had the executive committee turn its back upon the cry that went up from Smyrna."

Thousands of refugees were embarked, fed and transported later from Mersine, Cilicia, on the Mediterranean, and from the Black Sea ports of Samsoun and Ordu. On the southeastern border of Nationalist Turkey 89,000 Armenian refugees are now stranded in the vicinity of Aleppo, not daring to return to Anatolia, forbidden to go forward into the Syrian Lebanon under French mandate—none of the great powers willing to open doors for them, the report shows.

Co-operation Big Aid

Although forced to transplant large centers of operation 100 to 500 miles, the largest single unit of Near East Relief work is in the Armenian Republic of the Russian Caucasus. Here are surviving Armenian refugees, Turkish subjects who fled across the Russian border for safety since 1915. A co-operative program, with Government grants of land for agricultural development—using American tractors and farm machinery and employing experts—is successful. Twenty-five thousand orphans are in institutions conducted to make the children self-supporting and productive citizens.

In all areas on Dec. 31, 1922, over 115,000 orphans were being cared for by Near East Relief; 55,883, without known relative or guardians, in orphanages; approximately 60,000 more orphans or half-orphans supported under the care of widowed refugee mothers, relatives, or other guardians. Greece is now sheltering about 15,000 orphans, mostly Armenian. Near East Relief follows them after taking them into this new area. Ten countries are now co-operating with Near East Relief in the International Near East Association.

BUSINESS SEEKERS CRITICIZE FILMS

"Movies" That Misrepresent Latin-Americans Said to Hamper Trade

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 26 (Special Correspondence)—A. J. Wolfe, chief of the division of commercial laws of the United States Department of Commerce, has launched here through the Foreign Trade Club a movement for curbing a tendency of American motion pictures to present the Latin-American life in a way that causes hostility to these people and arouses their resentment when they see the pictures. Writers, too, but to a less extent, Mr. Wolfe said, are breeding discord.

The Foreign Trade Club is facing this problem chiefly because of its commercial importance. Baltimoreans who have made the tour of South American countries on trade missions have come back declaring that people there do not understand us sufficiently. A piano manufacturer of this city spent months there trying to solve what seemed to him a mystery why there is not more contact between the North and South Americans. Lack of understanding he found was due to some extent to the elements that lead to misunderstanding. Part of this is said to be due to misrepresentation by European rivals of North America, but part to unintelligent ways of picturing in "movies" and in fiction the life of one to the other.

LAFAYETTE TO AWARD PRIZES

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 23 (By The Associated Press)—A $100 prize will be awarded annually to the Lafayette College undergraduate writing the best paper on a subject relating to college life at the school, it has been announced by Dr. James W. Tupper. The award is to be known as the "Robert Insman Prize" in honor of its donor, Robert Insman, New York, a graduate of the institution.

SENATOR FRANCE LOOKS TO RUSSIA

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Upon his retirement from office next week, Joseph I. France, United States Senator from Maryland, is coming to New York to head a company of his own organization to transact business with Russia, it is learned.

The Senator is quoted as saying that "in the next 10 or 12 years, Russia will need $7,000,000,000 worth of goods in the form of railroad equipment, oil machinery, machinery to develop timberlands, to manufacture paper and wood pulp and mining machinery for the development of her mineral and coal resources."

APPEAL MADE TO AID CANADIAN VETERANS

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence)—A. M. Manson, provincial Attorney-General, has issued an appeal to heads of leading industries throughout Canada to give employment to war veterans who are at present without work.

"There is not a firm in British Columbia that does not owe these men a greater debt by far than it ever owed the bank or can owe," Mr. Manson says in his appeal. "Let us unitedly followed the matter up. Suppose there are 1000 of these disabled men; if industry does as it ought to do, in less than 30 days there will not be 100 unemployed."

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada
Penn the Florist
124 Tremont St., Boston Tel. Beach 6900

SUFFRAGE HAILED AS PEACE BASIS

Delegate to Rome Conference Believes Vote to Women Would Prevent War

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Feb. 28 (By The Associated Press)—Universal enfranchisement of women would mean permanent world peace, in the opinion of Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, recently named as a delegate to the international suffrage conference in Rome, Italy, May 12 to 19. Mrs. Morgan is the wife of the editor of the Hutchinson News, who is a former Lieutenant-Governor of Kansas. She said:

There is no doubt in my mind that the enfranchisement of women in Europe would end war in Europe.

France, denied the privilege of suffrage for women, apparently is about to be plunged into another war, when the vote of the women themselves probably would have prevented it. I hope and believe that everlasting peace will come to the world when women are given the opportunity to do their share in managing the governments of the world.

The Italian women are in the throes of a compaign for suffrage. This is one of the reasons why the meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance is to be there this year.

Mrs. Morgan was selected by the National League of Woman Voters as delegate to the meeting. She plans to leave the United States the latter part of April. After attending the conference, she will travel in other parts of Europe.

LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION ATTAINS 100 YEARS

LONDON, Feb. 6—Just 100 years ago Sir William Hillary of the Isle of Man, in conjunction with two members of Parliament, founded the institution for saving life from shipwreck, which a year later took the name "Royal Lifeboat Institution," by which we know it today. He had himself been instrumental in saving over 300 lives.

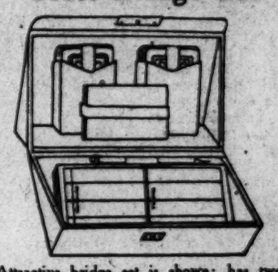
The institution has ever since been supported by voluntary contributions and is now appealing for further funds to increase its fleet of motor lifeboats. There are at present 38 of these out of a total 236; 6 are building and 17 projected. The details of the last of these motor boats were recently described in The Christian Science Monitor. The institution is not subsidized in any way, and the crews of the lifeboats are all volunteers. To provide, equip, and maintain this service is estimated to cost £250,000 annually.

THE NEW HALL of FAME

Florence Easton
OF THE METROPOLITAN OPERA
Announces
That Her Latest Record May Now Be Heard:
—two very beautiful Mexican Folk Songs recorded in all their warmth and charm as only Brunswick — "world's truest reproductions" — can attain. Brunswick Gold Label Record No. 15038.
Brunswick
PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS

THE JOHNSTON & MURPHY SHOE
A Sale——at $10
JOHNSTON & MURPHY
Men's Finest Footwear
No fault or flaw, just discontinued styles in Boots and Oxfords—
Suitable for Now and Spring Wear
—For Dress, Business and Sport.
Other Makes in Broken Sizes—$6.75
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LINCOLN
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The Four-Passenger Sedan
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Lincoln motor cars are produced by one of the world's greatest automobile manufacturing institutions in accordance with the highest standards of manufacture known to the industry. Quality and character will persistently stand foremost.
It is the avowed purpose of the Ford Motor Company that each Lincoln purchaser shall receive the finest and most satisfying motor car which it is possible to produce. To that end the development of the Lincoln, its manufacture, its distribution and its service will be carried to the highest degree of perfection by placing behind it the vast resources of the Ford Motor Company.
Ask Any Authorized Lincoln and Ford Dealer in Metropolitan Boston.

Mark Cross
LONDON
Who wants to be in fashion? These words might be written under everyone's looking glass. This is no reflection—but a fact.
Cross Bridge Set

Attractive bridge set is shown; has two packs of cards and book of directions, held on one side, and two score pads on the other. Of gilt stamped colored leather (rose, purple, blue, grey). Moire lined and fastened with a gilt clasp; 8x4½x2¼ inches, closed $11.00
Cross Envelope Purse

Convenient and useful. Space for handkerchief, case for coins, mirror in pocket. Of black patent leather, purple and grey moire lined, gilt clasp and mounting, handle at back; 6½ inches long closed. Unusual value $5.00
Cross Stationery
Wedding Invitations
Announcements
At-Home Cards
Place Cards
Dance Favors
Everyday Cards
Fountain Pens
Shown on Main Floor.
Cross Manicure Roll-up

For home or traveling use. Eight manicure articles of high grade, the handles are of white celluloid in artistic design, held in loops. Of grey, tan and red pebbled Morocco leather, satin lined. Ornamented snap fastening. Closed, 7⅛x3¼ inches $6.50
Cross Toilet Case

A useful toilet case for men complete with black ebony and celluloid, loop for a safety razor. Smooth tan hide, durable leather lined. Measures 9⅛x7¾x1¾ inches closed. Two snap fastenings. Unusual value $10.00
Others, from $7.50
Cross Fruit Bowl

The handsome mahogany fruit bowl shown has silver plated handle and rim; 10 inches in diameter $9.00
Tax extra, 45c
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PLEAS MADE FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM VACCINATION

New Hampshire Legislative Committee Gives Hearing on Bill for Exemption Clause in State Law

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 28 (Special)—Appeals for the right of parents, whose consciences so dictate, to protect their children from the practice of vaccination, were voiced here last night, when the largest gathering which has been attracted to a non-political legislative hearing this year assembled in the chamber of the House of Representatives to hear arguments before the Committee on Public Health on House Bill No. 242. The measure seeks to place an exemption clause, based on conscientious objection, in the law, which at present makes compulsory the vaccination of all school children.

The bill was sponsored by the New Hampshire state committee of the Medical Liberty League, Inc., Henry D. Nunn of Boston, the league's general counsel, conducting the affirmative arguments. He was opposed by Robert C. Murchie of this city, a lawyer who represented the Health Protective League, a recently formed organization one of whose objects is said to be opposition to the opponents of medical domination.

Hearing Is Continued

The hearing lasted until a late hour, and was continued, by vote of the committee, until March 6, when further arguments will be presented. A majority of those at the hearing, many of whom were members of the Legislature, seemed to be in favor of passage of the bill.

Arguments on both sides were carried on with considerable zeal, the speakers being interrupted frequently by questions from their opponents. Friends of medical liberty stated the case against vaccination exhaustively, and successfully combated all the principal arguments of those who opposed a more liberal law than that now on the statutes.

Mr. Nunn opened his argument by pointing out that the issue before the committee was an extremely narrow one, merely asking an exception to the present law in the case of conscientious objectors, and in no way overturning the present system of vaccination in the schools. He quoted the New Hampshire laws which exempt conscientious objectors from military service, as well as from swearing an oath as precedents for the bill he advocated.

Appeal for Exemption

Mr. Nunn was followed by Edward C. Buck, who, as committee on publication for New Hampshire, spoke officially for the Christian Science movement. Mr. Buck made a strong appeal for exemption from compulsory vaccination, read statistics showing the danger and uncertainty of the practice, and presented the affidavit of a father in Portsmouth telling of the fatal results of vaccination to a son.

A. O. Mortensen of Gorham, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, appeared as a private citizen and father and spoke in favor of exemption. He denounced vaccination as "legalized blood poisoning," and quoted as opponents of vaccination Daniel Webster, Gladstone, William Lloyd Garrison, Governor Baxter of Maine, Florence Nightingale, Herbert Spencer and others.

Frederick E. Mallat, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mallat of Keene, N. H., was presented by the proponents of the bill as a living testimony of the results which sometimes come from vaccination. Mr. Mallat, a young man of about 18 years of age, had been sent to the capital by his parents to voice their protest against compulsory vaccination and to urge passage of the bill. He testified that he was vaccinated at the age of five and had not been well since. His twisted body made a profound impression upon the committee.

Dr. Samuel S. Drury, rector of St. Paul's School, spoke against the bill. At the end of his argument he was asked by Mr. Nunn if he thought that children who submitted to the practice would be in any danger from those who did not. He declared that he thought there would be no danger.

Dr. Howard A. Streeter, a health officer of Manchester, also spoke in opposition to the bill. Mrs. Emma Bartlett of Raymond, chairman of the committee, presided at the session.

Connecticut Legislature. The latter bill would make it unlawful for any board of health or similar authority in any community to compel in any way vaccination of any individual, or make vaccination or inoculation a condition precedent to the attendance at any public or private school in the State, or the exercise or performance of any right, privilege or duty.

The bills have the support of the Connecticut Medical Liberty League and many citizens who will attend the public hearing on the measure at the State House on Thursday afternoon.

PEACE AGREEMENT RESULTS IN SPEEDING UP SHOE FACTORIES

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 28 (Special)—Temporary peace in the shoe industry, assured in the signing yesterday by the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, of an agreement to continue in force until a permanent pact is completed, was reflected today in the general speeding up of the factories throughout the city.

The outstanding feature of the new agreement is a provision for three additional hours of work a week and Saturday forenoon operations when necessary. The overtime provision was originated by the union which agrees to establish a committee on overtime having full power to grant additional hours of labor up to and not exceeding three hours in any one week. Requests will be made to the general agent, who will refer them to the committee.

Negotiations will begin at once on the completion of the permanent working agreement. It is probable that the permanent pact will embrace the articles in the temporary pact, which is intended to tide the industry over the present emergency. The signers of the agreement were Joseph C. Kimball, president of the trustees for the association, and Austin H. Gill, general agent for the union.

MT. HOLYOKE HONOR LIST IS ANNOUNCED

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 28 (Special)—The honor list of 17 freshmen with a ranking of above 85 per cent for the first semester of this year at Mount Holyoke College was read at the college chapel service yesterday, by President Woolley. The two girls at the head of the list have averages of above 90 per cent. They are: first, Norma Adams, Roslindale, Mass., who prepared for College at Miss Choate's School, Brookline, and second, Lois A. Woodbury of Nashua, N. H., who prepared at Nashua High School.

The others, in order of their rank, are: Phyllis K. Thompson, Fall River, Mass., B. M. C. Durfee H. S.; Margaret H. Richter, Dorchester, Mass., Girls' Latin School, Boston; Bernice L. MacLean, Waterbury, Conn., Crosby H. S., Waterbury; Harriet D. Best, Thompsonville, Conn., Central H. S. Springfield; Harriet J. Eustis, Winchester, Winchester H. S.; Ursula G. Sanders, Concord, N. H., Concord H. S. and Northfield Seminary; Helen H. Howard, New Haven, Conn., Rogers H. S., Newport, R. I., and the Community School at Newtown, Conn.; Marie L. Merding, West Orange, N. J., West Orange H. S.; Eleanor Howland, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Mount Vernon H. S., Eleanor Jones, Millis, Mass., Millis H. S. and Needham H. S.; Thelma J. Dunn, Hackensack, N. J., Hackensack H. S.; Esther L. Judge, South Hadley Falls, South Hadley Falls H. S.; Jean C. Warren, Germantown, Pa., Germantown Friends' School and Westtown Boarding School; Katherine C. Jennings, Bridgeport, Conn., Bridgeport H. S., and Elizabeth W. Dolman, Philadelphia, Pa., Germantown H. S.

LARGER HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING VOTED BY WEYMOUTH CITIZENS

WEYMOUTH, Mass., Feb. 28 (Special)—Results of a referendum vote taken here last Monday show a majority of approximately 1100 to 800 in favor of building an addition to the present high school building, which will enlarge its capacity from 300 to 1000 pupils.

The taking of this referendum was an unusual procedure for Weymouth, inasmuch as the measure had been passed by a vote of 100 to 4 by the members of the town meeting. So much opposition on the part of property owners was manifested, however, that it was decided to place the issue before the voters themselves.

In the election it was noted that many more women went to the polls than is usual here, making the vote about equally divided between men and women. This is thought to indicate that questions directly concerning the home have a greater appeal to women voters than those dealing chiefly with politics or more abstract municipal affairs.

MORE DRASTIC MAINE MOTOR LAW FAVORED

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 28 (Special)—Heavy fines for persons operating automobiles after suspension of a license will be urged by the Main State Department for the Enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Laws. Henry A. Shorey, enforcement director, predicts that the time is near when automobile owners will demand a distinct state motor department and a commissioner for its administration.

"The department will advocate some changes in the law this year," said Mr. Shorey. "It will ask the Legislature to define more clearly the word chauffeur, and it will also ask that it take some definite stand in regard to the registration of so-called public cars. It will further ask that there be fixed a heavy minimum fine for a person driving an automobile after his license has been suspended. There is no argument for the drunken driver."

COMMITTEE DIVIDED ON 48-HOUR MEASURE

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 28—The Labor Committee of the New Hampshire Senate today presented a divided report on the bill sent up from the House establishing a 48-hour working week for women and children in New Hampshire industries. Three members of the committee believed such legislation was "inexpedient"; two believed that it "ought to pass." Debate was precipitated by a motion to substitute the report of the minority for that of the majority.

While the bill deals only with women and children, it is claimed that the large number of women employed in New Hampshire textile mills would make the law, should it be enacted, actually operative in the case of all industrial workers.

48-HOUR WEEK IDEA ATTACKED

Textile Publication Editor Says It Makes for Idleness

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28 (Special)—"The 48-hour law is a law for compulsory idleness," declared E. Howard Bennett of Boston, editor of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, in an address here yesterday, in which he asserted that the 48-hour law in Massachusetts is responsible for an "utter abandonment of expansion of textile manufacturing." Mr. Bennett, addressing the Rotary Club, made the statement: "Today there is not a cotton mill in the process of construction or enlargement in the State of Massachusetts, and, with one exception—a woolen mill—there is not a textile mill of any kind being erected or enlarged in Massachusetts."

Mr. Bennett said his personal experience extended over a period of 28 years during which no such situation previously existed. He said the apathetic attitude toward expansion was due solely to the passage of a 48-hour law four years ago.

Interest in Mr. Bennett's address is intensified by the movement in the General Assembly for a 48-hour law and for a fact-finding commission to determine the condition of the textile industry in this State before the enactment of "restrictive legislation."

Mr. Bennett charged that investors were rejecting textile mill stocks because of the disadvantage of Massachusetts mills in competition with southern mills, operating 54, 55, and 60 hours a week; that buyers were attracted to southern mills for the reason that prices are cheaper; that the Massachusetts law was "slipped through" the Legislature without "an economic excuse for it," and that the "harm affects other industries."

"In the cotton mills of Massachusetts and the rest of New England the spinners tend four, six, and eight sides of spinning," Mr. Bennett said. "The southern operatives begin where the New England operatives leave off, for in the south the operatives tend eight, 10, 12, and 14 sides of spinning. How can we in 48 hours compete with such mills and such operatives working 55 and 60 hours a week?"

PATRIOTS' DAY EVENTS OUTLINED

Lexington Committee Proposes Big Celebration

LEXINGTON, Feb. 28—An elaborate celebration of the one hundred and forty-ninth anniversary of the Battle of Lexington on Patriots' Day, April 19, is being arranged by the committee recently appointed by the board of selectmen. As usual the Stanley Hill Post, No. 38, American Legion, of Lexington, will co-operate with the committee, which has organized with Alfred Pierce, as chairman, and John F. McKearney Jr., vice-commander of the Legion Post, as secretary. Other members of the committee include Ezra F. Breed, Frank E. Haynes, commander of the Legion Post, and Charles L. Parker. Military and civic parades will feature the day's program.

The day will be ushered in at sunrise with the annual early morning parade, and there will be sports and other athletic events during the forenoon. After the big parade in the afternoon there will be exercises on the Lexington battle green and a band concert.

Another feature will be rides of "Paul Revere" and "William Dawes" from Boston to Lexington. The day's festivities will conclude with the annual ball of the local American Legion post, in the Town Hall, in the evening.

WOMEN PRESIDE WITH EFFICIENCY

Both Branches of the Vermont Legislature Honor Sex

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 28—Vermont has established a precedent among the states of the Union in giving over the direction of both branches of the state Legislature to women members. To be sure this was only a temporary arrangement, but in both cases the work was discharged so efficiently as to draw from these bodies resolutions of appreciation.

Following the example set by the House last week, the Senate yesterday called upon Miss Edna Beard, Senator from Orange County, to preside. Most of the business was of a routine nature and she had no difficult rulings to make, but the senators were agreed that she had conducted the session skilfully.

Miss Beard is the first woman senator in Vermont and when elected to the House of Representatives two years ago was the first woman representative in the State.

The Senate yesterday rejected the bill, reported by the committee on fish and game, to make the sale of cigarettes and cigarette materials illegal in this State. In the House a bill to abolish primary elections and return to the convention system was defeated by a vote of 179 to 48.

DRESSMAKERS RETURN

More than 2300 of the 3000 Boston dress and waist makers who went out on strike Feb. 20 returned to work today following the signing of an agreement with the Massachusetts Dress Manufacturers' Association which granted the strikers an increase of 10 per cent in wages, the establishment of a minimum wage scale, and pay for six legal holidays. Assurances were given that there will be no strike or lockouts during the life of the agreement and that all disputes not settled by conference will be referred to a board of arbitration, the neutral member to be selected by the state Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, if the two sides are unable to agree on the third person.

RENT ADVANCING INTENT ADMITTED

Roxbury Landlord Bought Apartment House With Purpose of Boosting Cost

That he purchased an apartment house at 312 Warrent Street, Roxbury, for $24,500 with an equity of only $3500, with the intention of raising the rents and for no other reason than that the rent on the property next door was $45 a month for four-room suites, was finally admitted by Joseph Manatsky, the most recent of six owners of the property since 1921, at a hearing before the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life today.

This information was procured from Mr. Manatsky only after Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the commission, and Albert Hurwitz, assistant attorney-general, were called in to assist. Ralph Alberts, counsel for the landlord, refused to allow his client to tell why he increased his rents, whether he refused to answer on the ground it might incriminate him or whether he was an American citizen. The objections went into the record, but the commission obtained its end by other questioning.

Eight Apartments

The property in question consists of eight apartments, four of them of five rooms and four of six rooms. Tenants testified that notices of increases effective March 1 of from $43 to $50 on the smaller suites and $45 to $55 on the larger have been received. Herbert Ellis of the Boston Rent Committee explained that protest against this was brought to him and that Mr. Alberts refused to bring his client, Mr. Manatsky, in for conference, declaring that it is nobody's business what the landlord paid for the property. He also refused to allow his client to appear before the State Commission for a private hearing, whereupon today's public hearing was ordered.

Bernard Scanlan, secretary of the commission, conducted the inquiry quietly, bringing out from the tenants the testimony as to increases which started from a $25 level six years ago. The city assessor's rating was introduced as $19,800. When Mr. Scanlon turned his attention to Mr. Manatsky, his questioning struck a snag on the objection of Mr. Alberts that queries of why the rent was increased were beyond the authority of the commission.

Following a lull in the proceedings, Mr. Hultman and Mr. Hurwitz entered the conflict. The chairman put the landlord under oath, eliciting the information that he bought the property on Jan. 23 of this year for $24,500, took three mortgages and sent immediate notices of the rent increases. The mortgages were $12,000, held by the Whitman Savings Bank, and two for $7500 and $2500, held by former owners of the property. He put in $2500 cash himself, he said.

Counsel Objected

Counsel objected to asking the landlord whether he would defer the rent increase until May 1 and to the query whether the landlord was an American citizen. He allowed him to admit 25 years' residence in the United States during which time he had dealt mainly in real estate, owning property in Salem and Winthrop.

Mr. Hultman and Mr. Hurwitz together got around the objection of counsel and obtained from Mr. Manatsky the declaration that he bought as an investment with the idea of raising the rents. Counsel objected to the query as to what the landlord expected to get as a return on his equity, declaring that he did not think the commission had any right to inquire how much profit a man was making on his real estate.

Asked how he arrived at his conclusion that $50 and $55 should be his rates, Mr. Manatsky said that the landlord next door got $45 for four-room suites. The owner asserted that he knew the worth of property, and that he paid a fair price.

Mr. Hultman asked whether the landlord would compromise and Mr. Alberts said that he had offered to cut the increases in half up to May 1, which the tenants would not accept. When the commission decided to take the matter under advisement, counsel wanted to know what to do about sending vacate notices and was assured he had his legal rights.

NEW YORK PROTESTS TELEPHONE CHARGES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The New York Telephone Company will increase its revenues about $2,500,000 a year through the new rates fixed by the Public Service Commission, according to that body. Max H. Winkler, lawyer and expert in telephone matters, however, declares the rates will go up 10,000 per cent to big users, or something like four or five times more than the Public Service Commission's estimate.

March 1 is the date announced by the telephone company when the new rates shall take effect, the company reserving the right to take such action as it pleases if the increase is not deemed sufficient to yield a reasonable return on the investment. The commission meets today at Albany to decide on an application made by civic organizations for a re-opening of the hearings, and for a modification of the provision placing the charge to subscribers on a monthly instead of a yearly basis.

LOANS ON LIVE STOCK SOUGHT BY FARMERS

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 28 (Special)—Led by the Connecticut State Grange and the Connecticut Dairymen's Association the farmers of the State are solidly behind the measure in the Legislature to bring live stock within the provisions of the chattel mortgage law and thereby enable them to procure loans with their live stock as security.

The chief obstacle the farmers have hitherto encountered in obtaining loans on live stock has been the lack of means of identification. But the farmers say this obstacle has been surmounted through the adoption by the State Department of Domestic Animals of a system of tagging cattle.

Great benefits, the farmers say, would follow the adoption of this measure. They predict that the live-stock industry of the State would greatly expand and that many of the abandoned farms of the State would be again put to use.

MEMORIAL TREE PROJECT FAVORED

Club Women to Take Up Scheme for School Yards

Planting of trees in school yards as memorials to former school boys who went to the World War is a new phase of work introduced to the club women of the United States by Mrs. Francis E. Whitley of Webster City, Ia., chairman of conservation of natural resources of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. It has already met with favor in other parts of the country and is to be given special attention in Massachusetts. A conference of state chairmen to consider the subject will be called some time in March by Mrs. Harriet U. Goode of Sharon, state chairman.

The planting of these trees has a threefold end in view: to beautify the school yards, to teach patriotism to the children, and to keep fresh the memory of the boys who answered their country's call.

"A concerted effort on the part of lovers of nature will be made to carry on a campaign of education that will arouse the public to the certain menace to the beauty of our roadsides and woodlands which is increasing so rapidly with the great increase of motoring," Mrs. Whitley says. "In the eastern states, and especially in the sections near the great cities, this menace is of course first felt and appreciated. Unless we all recognize this and take steps to make it not only unpopular but illegal to deface or injure the landscape, it is only a question of time before our countryside will be robbed of much of the beauty which we have loved and enjoyed."

Emphasis will be placed on work to promote forestry interests. The work which the women's clubs already have done is recognized and appreciated by the state foresters and forest associations, Mrs. Whitley says, and states that there are now more than twice as many women serving on state forestry or conservation commissions than there were two or three years ago.

JOHN L. BATES TO BE BETA THETA PI GUEST

John L. Bates, a former Governor of Massachusetts, will be the principal guest at the forty-second annual dinner of the New England association of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, on Friday evening, at the Hotel Vendome.

Beta Theta Pi is a college fraternity with chapters in 80 institutions in the United States and Canada. The New England association has 1400 alumni members, and 350 undergraduate members in chapters at Maine, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Amherst, Williams, Wesleyan, Brown, and Yale. Delegates from all these chapters will attend the dinner. The officers are: President, Arthur L. Evans, Syracuse '04; secretary, Clifford C. Gregg, Cincinnati '17; treasurer, R. E. Bailey, Amherst '19.

HISTORIANS TO CELEBRATE

ARLINGTON, Mass.—To celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the society, an historical play, entitled "Then and Now," by Herbert Russell Pierce, will be given by the Arlington Historical Society, in the Robbins Memorial Town Hall, Massachusetts Avenue, Arlington Center, on Friday evening, March 2, at 8 o'clock. Many townspeople will take part in the production, which is for the benefit of the society's building fund.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT TO STAY

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 28 (Special)—A bill abolishing capital punishment in Connecticut has been rejected by the Connecticut Legislature following an adverse report from the Judiciary Committee.

MUSIC AND ART

Miss Pillsbury's Recital

Agnes Hope Pillsbury gave a piano recital yesterday afternoon in Steinert Hall. She played three sonatas by Beethoven chosen from those of his early and middle period, namely, op. 26 in A flat major; op. 13 in C minor (Pathétique); and op. 28 in D major. All three are works now seldom heard in the concert room, although they are still prime favorites in the classroom. Together they formed an interesting program, if programs composed entirely of sonatas may be called interesting. Miss Pillsbury is a pianist of solid attainments. Her technic was more than sufficient for the demands made upon it by her program. Her tone is rich, full and varied. She knows how to make a melody sing, to curve a phrase gracefully. Her playing is that of a musician, as well as that of a pianist, for she did not distort the music in an attempt to make "pianistic" effects. It would be interesting to hear her in a more varied program, one which would give her the opportunity to display her talents in other styles of music.

S. M.

Paintings by Emma MacRae

Paintings by Emma Fordyce MacRae are on view at the Grace Horne Gallery, Trinity Court. Her pictures are uniformly decorative in quality, and one is not surprised to learn that they have a special interest for architects and interior decorators. These are the sort of paintings that enter into and become a part of a house, instead of being extraneous ornaments placed amid surroundings with which they do not particularly well agree. This artist's work has kinship with the early Flemish painters of still life and figure pieces, and in choice of material, at least, savors somewhat of the older Chinese painters. In "A Girl with Red Hair" the painter has obtained modeling by means of tonal gradations rather than by the use of arbitrary cast shadows, and the effect is admirable. The background is well occupied without being crowded. In this and other paintings flowers are used as motives and the arrangement is artful without seeming so. Rhythmical use of repetition in the designs probably is one of the reasons why a clear effect of order is secured in these pictures, so rich in color and content. There are wharf scenes made in Gloucester which have the same charm of low-keyed, well-harmonized color.

Boston Art Notes

An exhibition of oil paintings, water colors, drawings, design, commercial art, illustration, sculpture and arts and crafts, will be held by the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts Normal Art School at the Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, March 7 to 17 inclusive. It will be open to the public from 2 until 6 p. m. each day and on Fridays from 8 to 10 p. m. On Friday, March 9, there will be an informal reception to members and friends.

Until March 3 there will be an exhibition at the Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, Boston, under the auspices of the Department of Architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of the Birch Burdette Long Sketch Competition for 1922, conducted by Pencil Points; also a number of water colors by H. B. Warren, C. H. Walker, Walter Shirlaw and others. The exhibition is open to the public daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

ANTI-VACCINATION HEARING ANNOUNCED

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 28 (Special)—Two bills, one designed to amend the compulsory vaccination law of the State so as to make vaccination optional with the individual, and the other providing for the repeal of the existing law, are now before the

BROWN FACULTY TO OPEN CLUBHOUSE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28 (Special)—"Visiting Day," March 7, at Brown University, will have a new significance this year, as it will take place in connection with a "housewarming" for the new Faculty Clubhouse, formerly the residence of Alfred M. Coats. The work of interior renovation and remodelling has been completed. The clubrooms will be on the lower floor and the upper floor will provide quarters for bachelor members of the faculty.

Dr. Faunce will review the college year at Chapel on "Visiting Day" and visiting alumnus from all over the country will sit in chapel with the faculty. All departments of the university will be thrown open to public inspection.

CHORUS FORMED AT Y. M. C. A.

A male chorus has been formed at the Boston Y. M. C. A., with George A. Pettit, until recently of the Detroit Y. M. C. A., as director. The new organization, which will be composed of members from 16 to 25 years old, will not only sing at Y. M. C. A. functions, but elsewhere. The chorus will have its first regular meeting in the Huntington Avenue branch at 7:30 next Friday night, when officers will be elected.



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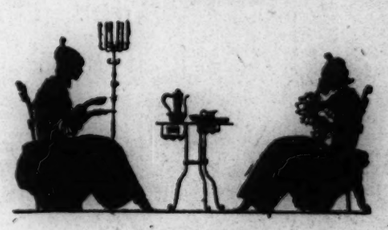
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STATE TO MANAGE RAILWAYS IN INDIA

Legislative Assembly at Delhi Approves New Policy, After an Important Debate

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28—After an important debate the Legislative Assembly at Delhi has decided in favor of state management of the railways in India. The original resolution called upon the Government to give effect to the recommendation of the chairman and his colleagues of the Indian Railway Commission that the undertakings of guaranteed railway companies should be intrusted to the direct management of the State.

Dr. Gour moved an amendment that the contracts of the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula railways falling due in 1924 and 1925, should be taken over by the State, but did not want the country for all time committed to a policy of state management, as subsequently Indian capital might be available to run the railways.

Sir Campbell Rhodes urged that company management be tried a further five years. His amendment was rejected.

Charles A. Innes, the Commerce member, on behalf of the Government, after surveying all the disadvantages of state management and the advantages of private management, declined to commit the Government indefinitely to a policy of state management, but said the contracts of the East India and the Great Indian Peninsula railways would be taken over by the state. These two principal Indian railways hinted at a possible grouping of railways, especially of the Oudh & Rohilkhund and the East Indian, with a view to a return to company management. His amendment was lost, the Government deciding to adopt Dr. Gour's views, once again acting one way, and then acting another.

Freedom of Press in India Discussed in Parliament

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 28—The question of freedom of the press in India was raised in the House of Commons here last night, when Colonel Wedgwood, on behalf of the Labor Party, moved that the royal assent be withheld from the "Indian States Protection Against the Disaffection Act." This measure, it will be remembered, was forced through the Indian Legislature at Simla last autumn, under powers reserved to the British authorities after leave to introduce it had been refused by a small majority in that representative body. Its object is to retain in favor of the rulers of semi-independent Indian states the law recently repealed, so far as the administration of the British Indian provinces are concerned, which makes it penal to publish matter calculated to excite disaffection and contempt. This stated, Colonel Wedgwood was able to make out what at first seemed a strong case for his point.

The House of Commons rejected his motion by a large majority, however, after Sir Thomas Bennett, editor of the principal newspaper published in Western India, and Sir Hope Simpson, a Liberal, who had spent 30 years in the Indian Civil Service, where he was a wholehearted supporter of the Montagu reform scheme, had explained the special circumstances of the case. It appears that as a matter of fact, although the measure in question has been withdrawn in British territory, the powers still exist there under another act to check attacks upon the British administration of the kind concerned. This is not the case, however, so far as it affects the rulers of the native states, whom the acceptance of Colonel Wedgwood's motion would have subjected to a serious form of blackmail, extraordinarily prevalent in the Orient.

Evidence was also adduced to show that the last rising of Moslem "Moplahs" in south India, where many lives were lost, was largely due to writings which the measure is designed to discourage—writings which, comparatively harmless as they might be in the West, are liable to stir up trouble where human nature is not so phlegmatic.

SHIPOWNERS' UNION IS NOT OPTIMISTIC ON NORWAY'S TRADE

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Although the Norwegians are always looked upon as the world's foremost seamen, this fact does not seem to count when faced with the present depression. The president of the Norwegian Shipowners' Union has just drawn a very discouraging picture of Norwegian shipping at the meeting of the board.

Both the conditions abroad, more especially the utterly strained position between France and Germany, and the distressing conditions at home have made the situation practically untenable.

Not only the sailing vessels, which are mostly laid up at home and abroad, but even the biggest steamer companies are doing badly. Thus the Wilhelmsen concern, with its fleet of nearly 40 boats, with an aggregate tonnage of over 200,000 tons, had a deficit last year of little less than 4,000,000 kroner.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The program committee of the State Bankers' Association is at work upon the program for the 1923 annual convention, which will be held in Greenville in June, according to an announcement here by C. L. Cobb, president of the association.

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NEW YORK DOCTORS, SEEKING LAW BOONS, VISIT GOV. SMITH

Rigorous Medical Campaign Formally Opened—Executive Asked to Make Good Promises to Fraternity

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Two hundred or more representatives of the medical profession, from all sections of the State, gathered at Albany on Monday for a conference with Gov. Alfred E. Smith on proposed legislation relating to "a medical and health program," in fulfillment of an election promise made by the Governor during the last campaign. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was present at the hearing.

It was the first time in the history of New York State that a body of physicians have openly conferred with the Chief Executive on legislative matters and Governor Smith agreed to transmit to the Legislature a special message on what was termed "a health program." Because New York is recognized as the key state for medical legislation, the conference, it was said, is of far-reaching importance.

Program Prearranged

Although the conference was called by Mr. Smith, a memorandum to the Governor, found on the press table, showed the program had been prearranged by the doctors as indicated in the following "note," an excerpt written for the Governor's guidance:

"2 p. m.—Welcome and statement of object of conference by the Governor.

"Note: These men are the leading physicians from all over the State. You are keeping a promise made during the campaign to discuss your medical and health program with them before accepting proposed legislation, or sending to the Legislature a message on public health."

The first speaker to follow Governor Smith was Dr. Herman M. Biggs, state Health Commissioner, who discussed "Rural Health Problems." This was followed by discussion from the floor.

"Legislative Poblems of Medical Scientists," was the topic introduced by Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. The doctor censured the activities of anti-vivisectionists and anti-vaccinationists as obstacles hostile to the promotion of medical research. He urged that, "the State decline to be influenced by the voice of these people," and that the Legislature, in the interests of medical progress, leave scientific experimentation "free from all law."

Minor Law Opposed

Dr. Flexner referred to a bill recently introduced in the Legislature which provides that it be unlawful to experiment in hospitals upon infants and children. "Such a law is unnecessary because minors," he declared, "are not used for experimental purposes—not to my knowledge," he added. He charged that the measure was "dangerous and pernicious" and that, if enacted, it would be impossible to treat children afflicted with diabetes by means of a recently discovered serum which, he said, was a "cure" for that ailment, although not generally known to the medical profession. He expressed to the Governor the hope that the bill would not be reported out of the legislative committee now considering its provisions.

Dr. William B. Cutter, secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners, asked that the Governor recommend the adoption of an amendment to the Medical Practice Act that would empower the Attorney-General to proceed in civil actions against non-medical practitioners for the recovery of penalties for "neglect of the sick," which, he said, are quite frequent during epidemics.

Governor Smith appointed a committee as follows, to report to him before March 10: Dr. Herman M. Biggs, Dr. Orin S. Wightman, Dr. Arthur Booth and Dr. Samuel J. Kopetsky.

EXPERTS SOLVE AIR PROBLEMS BY EMPLOYING MODEL GLIDERS

Dr. Hankin and Others Experiment on London Commons to Obtain Information on Aeronautical Questions

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 5—So much interest is being taken in model gliders and aeroplanes by serious students of aeronautics that a brief explanation of the objects in view seems desirable. Model engineering is, of course, too often limited to mere ingenuity and neatness, and serves no technical purpose—a mere hobby or recreation to most of those who spend time on it.

In one or two branches, however, there is a really technical side as, for example, in model yachts, and in a greater degree in aeroplanes and gliders. When one sees an eminent authority like Dr. E. H. Hankin (whose studies of bird-flight in India have made one of the classics on the subject) flying a model glider on a London common one begins to apprehend the fact that this is more than a schoolboy's hobby.

Dr. Hankin flies models in which he has embodied the finrays he has observed on the wings of all soaring birds and insects. He has a heavy model which he launches at high speed. Strange to say, it does not ascend to the height one would expect of an ordinary model glider launched at great speed. This, however, is not a fault.

It seems that the model glider is a somewhat more satisfactory contrivance from the technical point of view than the model aeroplane. With the glider the exact conditions of full-scale gliders with a man on board are obtained in little, and the effect of variations in the air can be closely studied. There are a number of machines driven by tiny compressed air motors, and these approach the true model. There is one drawback, unfortunately: the power given out by these small motors fluctuates. Carbon dioxide and petrol motors are being produced for these little machines; but they, also, will not be perfectly satisfactory from the technical point of view, and of course they are expensive.

Both model gliders and model airplanes must start off with one important quality: they must be inherently stable. Their wings have no ailerons for lateral control, and no movable elevators for longitudinal control. They have rudders, which are fixed in position before the flight, and adjustable tail planes, which the experimenter arranges in the same way. On meeting a gust, these little craft immediately climb; and sometimes they "stall," hang in the air, and then dip their head automatically and regain flying speed by descending, resuming horizontal flight as soon as the right speed has been attained. On encountering a change of direction in the wind, some of them automatically head into the wind, which is the correct behavior. Others turn away from the wind and are blown along by it, thus prolonging their distance.

With gliders the official record of duration is 44 seconds, and the distance about 250 yards. With model aeroplanes with elastic for power, the duration record is 247 seconds, and the distance over half a mile. A compressed-air model has flown for 70 seconds.

With these little craft it is possible, by watching comparative results, to observe the effect of different conditions in the air, such as pulsations of the wind and the influence on the wind of ground friction.

INDIANS ASSERT RIGHTS IN KENYA

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 28—The demand of natives of India for equal rights with Europeans in Kenya Colony is giving the Kenya and British authorities considerable trouble and the Governor of the colony, Sir Robert Coryndon, has been called to London to report on the situation.

The settlers' Parliament has passed a resolution promising to do all in its power to prevent direct action by the non-Indian settlers during the progress of the negotiations.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—A. T. Young, of Denver, Col., spent several days at Belle Fourche, north of the Black Hills in western South Dakota, for the purpose of making arrangements for shipping a large quantity of bentonite from the Belle Fourche district to Denver. It was only comparatively recently that those having uses for the bentonite had their attention called to the Belle Fourche field. It is utilized in the manufacture of paints and cloths, and in certain of the industries it takes the place of Fuller's earth.

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MR. WORK FAVORS DRASTIC CHANGES

Would Have Department Select Postmasters and Abandon Civil Service Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (By The Associated Press) — Hubert Work, Postmaster-General, recommended to President Harding today that selection of postmasters should no longer be considered a political perquisite of senators and representatives, but should be vested in the Post Office Department alone.

At the same time Mr. Work, who retires from his present position on March 4, to become Secretary of the Interior, recommended that present regulations requiring examination of candidates for postmaster by the Civil Service Commission, also be abandoned.

"The Post Office Department is a strictly business organization," said Mr. Work, "and it ought to be aided in putting the right man in the right place, as any private business concern would endeavor to do for its own advancement, and not be handicapped either by political considerations or by the restrictions entailed in the present plan requiring examination by the Civil Service Commission, which does not even give civil service status."

In a statement Mr. Work pointed out that the present rule limits the President's choice in each case to three civil service candidates, none of whom may have any real business ability, though they might be rated as "good fellows" by their neighbors. He suggested that men trained and experienced in really "big business" could be secured for postmasters only by reversing the method of appointment. Instead of having the candidate seek the office, he said, the office should seek the man and keep on seeking until it finds the right man, to be retained in office as long as the service is successfully conducted under his management.

There should be no more "term appointments" and no partisan politics, national or local, in the appointments of postmasters, Mr. Work added.

BETA CETI SPRINGS INTO PROMINENCE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 28—The sudden outburst of brilliance by the insignificant "Beta Ceti" of the constellation Cetus, hitherto a star of second magnitude in the constellation, also known as the Whale, reported yesterday from Paris, has caused much interest in this country.

An official of the Greenwich Royal Observatory informed The Christian Science Monitor representative that the star is unfavorably situated for observation, not only in England where it sets shortly after sunset, but also in America. Whether it will maintain its increased brightness, which Camille Flammarion, the celebrated French astronomer, estimates as greater than that of Sirius, thus making it the most conspicuous star in the northern hemisphere, is purely a matter of conjecture.

Previously when a similar event has occurred the brilliance has generally soon faded away and the star has resunk into its former obscurity. Credit for the present discovery must be given to a young man named Abbot, an English astronomer at Athens who is only 16 years old.

CINEMA CENSORS REPORT

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence) — According to the annual report of the Manitoba cinema censorship board, only about 33 per cent of the motion pictures exhibited in the Province during 1922 were suitable for a "family program," by which is meant a program having an equal appeal to both adult and juveniles. News reels and educational films, of course, are not included in the category of non-suitable films. The report regretfully points out that there was a smaller number of this class of films shown than during the preceding year, and also makes mention of the fact that the number of British films exhibited in the Province still is very small.

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ADVOCATES OF WORLD COURT ASK MASSACHUSETTS SUPPORT

Tell Legislators Why They Should Indorse Mr. Harding's Plan at Crowded State House Hearing

Men and women active in civic, educational and social work in Massachusetts gave reasons today why the Massachusetts General Court should memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States in favor of this country's entering the League of Nations as now formed or any world organization promising the same ends, at the hearing held by the legislative committee on constitutional law. So many desired to be heard that William F. Youngman, Senate chairman of the committee, indicated that he might call another meeting of the committee to hear others who did not speak today.

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, summed up the various arguments as to why the Legislature should favor entry by the United States into the League of Nations.

He said that this country must not listen to those who would stay out of the League of Nations on the score that no force should be used to prevent war. He recalled how all nations had been obliged to use police powers to protect themselves and that by uniting with all of the other nations committed against war the world balance could be restored and peace insured.

John Calder Gordon, who had introduced the original resolution in the Legislature last Jan. 11, spoke briefly for his petition as an individual, saying that he had sought this means to give the men and women of Massachusetts opposed to war an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Hancock Asks Support

William J. Hancock of Provincetown said the matter had passed the point of partisan politics now. He said: "A Democratic President negotiated the treaty which created the International Court of the League of Nations. A Republican President proposes the perfection of the chief work of that League of Nations. Let us all heartily and unanimously support his hand. In this sympathy, I speak in favor of the petition and the resolution and believe that my feeling in this matter is the sentiment of the majority of the people of Massachusetts."

The Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham told the committee that the League of Nations is actually functioning in Geneva despite the efforts to discredit it.

Labor Is Represented

Mrs. Mary Gordon Thompson of Quincy, a representative of organized Labor, insisted that Labor looked to this country—the Labor of the World—to bring about a world stability by entering this concert of nations.

William H. Short of Boston, said that he appeared as an associate of Edward A. Filene in working for the entry of this nation into the League, which he insisted the majority of the people of the country now believe to be a necessary step.

The Rev. George L. Paine, executive secretary of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, represented that organization as unanimously committed to the League of Nations.

Joseph Walker, former speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and recent candidate in the Republican primaries against Senator Lodge for the Republican nomination to the Senate, spoke briefly for the League.

Conrad W. Crooker of the Liberal Republican League, said that the Liberal Republican League, was now circulating petitions to be sent to the Sixty-Eighth Congress and he anticipates over 100,000 signers for the League of Nations and this country's entry into it.

BELFAST PARLIAMENT HAS NO OPPOSITION FROM NATIONALISTS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 28—In the course of the debate yesterday in the Northern Parliament of Ireland, following upon the opening by the Duke of Abercorn, the new Governor, an important announcement was made by the Premier, Sir James Craig, regarding the defense of the frontier. The British Government, he said, had pledged them "at a moment's notice, as quickly as they had produced artillery on the last occasion, to place at their disposal any troops necessary for action on the borderland."

A special commission under Lord Colwyn is to report upon the financial relations between Ulster and Great Britain and to consider what relief can be given to the six counties in consequence of the setting up of a Free State in the South. No official opposition so far as politics are concerned now exists in the Ulster Parliament, as none of the Sinn Fein or Nationalist members have taken their seats, but in such local matters as education and temperance, the members are not all committed to support the Government and lively debates are expected.

LITHUANIANS OPEN ATTACK ON POLES IN NEUTRAL REGION

WARSAW, Feb. 28 (By The Associated Press)—Reports from the neutral zone state that the Lithuanians yesterday broke the truce agreed upon between the Polish local authorities and representatives of the Lithuanian forces.

Lithuanian bands are reported to have resumed their attacks against the Polish police, entering the territory assigned to Poland.

A dispatch from Warsaw on Feb. 26 said that representatives of the Polish and Lithuanian governments had agreed upon a suspension of hostilities pending discussions for the delimitation of the neutral zone.

PARIS, Feb. 28—A Warsaw dispatch to the Havas Agency confirms reports that the Lithuanians have again attacked Polish advance guards. The collisions occurred at two points and in each case the attackers were driven back. Their losses are not known.

Gettysburg, Pa.—Dr. Jacob A. Glutz has been appointed acting president of Gettysburg College to succeed Dr. W. A. Granville, whose resignation, as head of the institution, becomes effective March 1.

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JUGOSLAVIA GETS EXTERNAL PEACE

Ratification of Santa Margherita Treaty With Italy Removes Possibility of Friction

By CRAWFURD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 28—The report that Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, obtained certain additional advantages for Italy as a result of the ratification of the Treaty of Santa Margherita with Jugoslavia, has now received confirmation. As a result of these the delta and Port Baros remain incorporated in Fiume, where the Italian gendarmerie is retained.

Zara becomes a free port. Fiume obtains economic concessions, while the Italians receive unilateral rights in Jugoslavia. The new Slav state obtains no further concessions in return, but Susak, which is virtually part of Fiume, now falls to their possession and the Italians proceed with the evacuation of the third zone of Dalmatia.

Above all, however, Jugoslavia gets external peace, which it badly needs at present, for it is confronted with a difficult internal situation, pending new elections. If the Serbs emerge triumphant therefrom further incidents with Italy may be avoided, but this will not necessarily be the case if the Croats and Slovenes gain the upper hand. Italian rule is not appreciated by the large Slav populations annexed by treaties and the pressure of persecution to which they are subjected is not conducive to a speedy settling down of the Adriatic region.

Unfortunately considerable ill-feeling exists between the Croats and their Italian masters and until this is removed it will constitute a perpetual menace to effective peace.

48-HOUR BILL LOST IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 28—The New Hampshire Senate by a vote of 12 to 10 today killed the bill providing for a 48-hour working week for women and minors in mills and factories. The bill had previously ben passed by the House but was unfavorably reported today by a Senate committee which divided 3 to 2.

The Democrats control the House and the Republicans the Senate but party lines were largely disregarded in the action in both bodies on this bil.

Lewisburg, Pa.—Bucknell University is to resume its summer session, which were dinscontinued during the war. Dr. G. C. L. Reimer, language specialist for the state department of public instruction, will have charge of the summer school.

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COURAGE TERMED NECESSARY FOR EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP

C. H. Lake Tells Cleveland Convention Brotherly Love Must Supplant Fear If Schools Are to Fulfill Mission

CLEVELAND, Feb. 28 (Staff Correspondence)—Fear of every sort must be eliminated and mankind must cease the development of instruments of destruction and turn its attention to the understanding of brotherly love if education is to fulfill its mission, Charles H. Lake, first assistant superintendent of schools of Cleveland, told the national department of superintendence at its general meeting last evening.

"A study of the conditions of the world will convince the casual observer that our moral and social development has not kept pace with our technical skill," he said. "Our knowledge of ways in which to kill our fellow men is far in excess of the opposing, inhibiting passion of brotherly love. Likewise our social ideals are, by no means, as far advanced as our mastery of the economic factors used in the acquisition of wealth."

Eradication of Superstition

Mr. Lake condemned the school administrators who become so immersed in details that they just "muddle through" their work, and the individuals who are so eager to escape the charge of dullness that they permit their thought to skip over many things without gaining enough details on any one subject to furnish the right basis for an opinion. He added:

When a nation can be so much interested as we have just been in the ritualistic twaddle of the "day by day in every way" we can be sure that there is still much superstition to be eradicated before the thinking process in all fields will reach the high plane now held by thinking in the field of science. When a great state can suggest that teachers shall lose their rights to teach if they discuss, or presumably think of, any changes to the evisting forms of our governmental machinery, it is time to wonder whether there is a chance for the liberation of the minds we so diligently seek to cultivate.

Fear of every sort must be eliminated if educators are to lead the world in the liberation of intelligence. Fear is the foe of that confidence which is essential to real leadership.

Fear springs from the consciousness of one's own inferiority and weaknesses and paralyzes mental and physical activity of a constructive nature. A few years ago, I heard the superintendent of a large city school system say that the first essential of a superintendent's work was to hold his job. Of course, in a sense, that is important, but education will not develop very rapidly on that sort of philosophy.

We shall not be acclaimed the leaders we hope to be until fear is banished; fear of the loss of a position; fear which results in the avoidance of positive stands on the questions which involve the work of education. Fear sets up in the imaginations of all of us many monsters which prove to be quite harmless if met with courageous sincerity.

Unprejudiced Opinion

Education, as we have been trained to view it, apparently is no guarantee of character or of independence in thinking and acting. It is possible to get quite satisfactory advice and some degrees of expert workmanship on your automobile if it is in need of repair, but if something is wrong with our governmental machinery, if the League of Nations needs a diagnosis of its defects and expert advice from statesmen, it is quite difficult to get an opinion free from the prejudices of the traditions of a century ago, free from the partisanship which is interested in the spoils of its prerogatives rather than the welfare of the nations of the world.

At the present time, we have more available knowledge, more ingenuity, and far greater material resources with which to work to build a world far greater in all the aspects that make for permanent greatness than any preceding age has ever had. What are the elements that, acting with these already mentioned, would serve to bind them all together and produce a world fairer and better for human habitation? Is it change of attitude that must come about? If so, what is to bring about this desirable situation?

Are we stressing in school work the things which are fundamental in all of our human relationships or are we dealing with things, material things, that represent but one side of the parallelogram of forces that if perfectly balanced would give to us continuous stability?

The solution to the problem seems to lie in leadership, someone with strength of character enough and vision enough to impress the world with his sincerity and ability. We shall probably have neither a "dark ages" nor a renaissance, but a gradual awakening to the responsibilities at hand.

Misplaced Emphasis

Ide G. Sargeant of Paterson, N. J., declared that "we have given lip service to education and paid starvation wages to our teachers." The failure of governments and individuals at the present time he laid to the fact that the emphasis in education has been placed on material success.

An attack on fraternities and sororities was made by H. E. Winner of Pittsburgh, Pa., who urged the substitution of junior civic clubs as a means of developing contacts between the high school boys and girls and the adult community.

From her practical experience as principal of a large New York City school Miss Olive M. Jones drew illustrations to prove the necessity of close co-operation among superintendent, principal and classroom teacher, with a fine regard for the consideration and respect due each from the other.

Miss Jones deplored the selecting by the superintendent of a few principals without good standing in the profession to put over any program, the over-emphasis of the power of directors and supervisors of special work, and direct efforts to undermine the organizations of principals. She emphasized the multiplicity and variety of the duties of a principal, adding: "The principal functions for the superintendent with the classroom teachers. The principal is the great mediator who makes it possible for the superintendent to make the school system the fundamental element in community life and in civic training, and in his school he has an opportunity to develop character second to no other, not even the preacher."

PUPILS DEVELOPED BY WORK THEY ENJOY, SAYS EDUCATOR

Mr. Caldwell of Lincoln School Urges Curriculum Changes Which Preclude "Weeding Out Failures"

CLEVELAND, Feb. 28 (Staff Correspondence)—Proposed changes in the public school curriculum had leeway on the program of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association today, the entire morning being given over to a dicussion of the various experiments now in progress including that advanced by the Lincoln School, New York, presented by the principal, Otis Caldwell, and that of Charles H. Judd, director of the School of Education, University of Chicago.

Mr. Caldwell based his argument for curriculum reformation on a survey of public information on biology, compared with the courses in biology being taught in the public schools. He said that 492 newspapers were surveyed, yielding 3061 articles on biology. The average length of each article was eight inches and no issue of the newspapers studied was without one or more biological articles.

The vast amount of such information being supplied to the reading public, Mr. Caldwell said, "relates interestingly to recent conclusions reached by national educational committees to the effect that health is the first aim of education."

Biology Courses Defended

With relation to the expansion of control in the life of the average citizen, he made this statement, "Since the advocacy of social and industrial controls, depending upon modern biology and the types of biological information which appear in the representative press are so widespread and constant, should not the school courses in biology include the topics found as legitimate ones for school use, if, as we say, education is designed to help in common life?"

With regard to the mathematics curriculum Mr. Caldwell quoted the report of the national committee on mathematical requirements, "That much of the content of the usually required courses makes little contribution to the pupil or adult needs of modern life." He advocated greater attention to computation with integers, fractions and per cent and direction of interest toward the part mathematics has in civilization rather than the present curriculum, which he gave figures to prove is failing in its purpose.

"There are those who say that the outstanding indictment of our American schools is that we foster half-learning," declared Mr. Caldwell. "It appears that they exaggerate, and are too generous in this hard accusation for here is evidence that we really achieve much less that 50 per cent mastery."

Motive of Success

Pupils learn readily from one another, and the new curriculum should facilitate the teaching of pupils by one another, he said. Pupils develop fastest when engaged in things in which they succeed, and the examination which attempts to weed out a large proportion as failures is not fulfilling the highest aims of education. If a school is training for social effectiveness, it must itself be socially effective, with ts own activities and procedures utilized as right subject matter.

"The relative satisfaction with the definiteness of the present subjects of study as compared with the confusion produced when changes in content and method are introduced often seems to be an argument in favor of leaving things as they are," he concluded. "Similar confusion as to the aims of education is also cited as reason for waiting until aims are more clearly defined. But aims are sufficiently clear to show many people the necessity of change, and pragmatically our aims cannot be finally stated until after trial and measurement it is found what really can be accomplished. Fortunately, teachers and investigators in various school systems all over the country have accepted the necessary complications resulting from efforts to change the content of subjects of study, and have found the confusion not destructively disconcerting. Rather have they found that constructive improvement of subjects awakens teachers to new confidence in the progress of education."

The Human Element

"The human element is the essence of the function of public education as conceived by the founders of our Republic," said Dr. William McAndrew of New York City. He added:

The human element is the essence of the function which the founders of the nation conceived as the purpose of education when they adopted schooling as a duty of the public, not of mere parents, and levied the cost of it on everybody whether they go to school or have relatives in school or not.

That human element is the regard for a more perfect union, for justice, for domestic tranquillity, for common defense, and for the general welfare. The education existent when the fathers proclaimed this revolutionary purpose of it was more personal, selfish, and narrow than this. A direct and unsuggestive inquiry, addressed to superintendents of schools, February, 1923, in New England, middle Atlantic states, the south, the Great Lakes region, the Ohio Valley, the middle west, the Pacific coast, brings answers in remarkable unanimity that their conception of the purpose of a public school curriculum is to serve as a guide to train coming citizens to promote the general welfare.

The reasons given by these representative superintendents why courses of study are deficient in this human element are: Influence of the traditional, pre-revolutionary, undemocratic purposes of education. Tendency of organized activities toward form and toward weakening of purpose, a busy laziness which contents itself with devitalized action. Selfishness of parents who wish schools to advance the personal interests of their children. Lack of supervision motivated with civic purpose; and, low political ideals leading school board members to block school supervision by interference calculated to satisfy personal appetites.

Speakers at the Cleveland Educational Convention



From Left to Right: L. H. Dennis, of Harrisburg, Pa., President of the Department of Vocational Education and Practical Arts; S. A. Courtis, of Detroit, Mich., Head of the City Teacher Training Section, Department of Superintendence; Ernest Horn of Iowa City, Ia., Head of the National Society for the Study of Education; and Worth McClure, of Seattle, Wash., President of the Department of Elementary School Principals

EDUCATORS QUASH WELFARE SCHEME TO SHARE CABINET

(Continued from Page 1)

the compromisers have come upon serious differences with their own ranks as to what constitutes a compromise. There are those who are willing to have welfare added to the label of the federal department, but who balk at the slightest reference to combining actual welfare work with educational work.

School Health Specialists

This tendency has been steadily increasing during the week and it has been expressed in considerable dissension over the sending of health specialists into the schools. All supervision and special work of this kind from the outside is sharing in the general condemnation, in committee and divisional conferences.

That the battle is just beginning is recognized by both sides, however, and it is admitted that the fight will be a political one with the chief campaign by the welfare supporters being made while the bill is before Congress.

The international plans of the National Education Association are also being thrashed out during the convention of the National Department of Superintendence. Augustus O. Thomas, superintendent of schools of Maine, is presiding over the committee sessions, at which plans are being made for the world educational convention next June in San Francisco.

The Chinese delegation is already en route to the conference, and 50 foreign countries have signified their intention of sending delegates to this great attempt to unite the educators of the world for the teaching of disarmament in the schoolroom.

World Conference Aims

The objectives of the proposed international conference are:

1. To promote friendship, justice and good will among the nations of the earth.
2. To bring about a world-wide tolerance of the rights and privileges of all nations, regardless of race or creed.
3. To develop an appreciation of the value and the inherited gifts of nationality through centuries of development and progress.
4. To secure more accurate and satisfying information and more adequate statements in the textbooks used in the schools of the various countries.
5. To foster a national comradeship and confidence which will produce a more sympathetic appreciation among all nations.
6. To inculcate into the minds and hearts of the rising generation those spiritual values necessary to carry forward the principles emphasized in the Conference on Limitation of Armament.
7. Finally throughout the world, in all schools, to emphasize the essential unity of mankind upon the evils of war and upon the absolute necessity of universal peace.

Mr. Morgan Heads Publicity

William B. Owen, president of the National Education Association, will preside over the plenary sessions and a big organization for world publicity will be built up under the able direction of Joy Elmer Morgan, head of publicity for the National Education Association who has been appointed director of publicity for the world conference.

The attention of the department of superintendence is divided between two issues today, the election which is proceeding all day today and a discussion of curriculum changes, which is occupying the entire general session this morning. There will be divisional meetings this afternoon, and the evening has been left free for the college dinners which are to be given. The convention will be in session tomorrow, ending with a business meeting in the evening, at which resolutions will be adopted.

MRS. CATT TO STATE RETIREMENT IN MAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will retire from the presidency of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance at the coming congress of the alliance in Rome, Italy, May 12 to 19, according to today's Times.

Mrs. Catt organized the alliance in Berlin, in 1904, and there are now 28 nations represented. No mention as to her probable successor has been made.

TEACHER OPPOSES JUGGLING OF WORDS

Garry C. Myers Assails System of Instruction Resulting in "Parrot Mastery"

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 28 (Staff Correspondence) — How much ignorance can be concealed by a skillful manipulation of words? What wrong concepts of history and geography do children acquire in the classroom and carry along with them through life? How large is the average spelling vocabulary of the average student? These are some of the questions to which the Educational Research Association has set itself to find the answers by means of a series of addresses this afternoon.

Garry C. Myers of the Cleveland School of Education told the audience that a large proportion of a class of rural school teachers with from four to ten years of teaching experience thought of the first United States Minister to France as a clergyman, and that 19 out of a class of 34 seventh grade children thought of Benjamin Franklin, because he was Minister to a foreign country, as a clergyman. Mr. Myers gave examples of words and phrases in common use which teachers in his classes, through this wrong association of ideas, had confused with similar words and phrases and were unable to define in their exact meaning. He added:

Perhaps we are in very great need of a Socrates to challenge us at every turn of our expression, to make us speak and write reflectively. By parrot mastery of a considerable number of phrases and sentences we can speak and write what seems wisdom with very little of this precious possession. When we run short of ideas we use words as substitutes. By a little familiarity with a half score of leading terms and phrases of a particular field or profession we can suggest to the specialist in that field, by careful manipulation of these words and phrases in his presence, that we have considerable acquaintance with his specialty, when, as a matter of fact, we are grossly ignorant.

One may conclude that children have very vague and incorrect notions of some of the terms that are used by them frequently in their routine procedure. Apparently the child, by routine word mechanics, can, without knowing very much, seem to know a great deal; he may make a "perfect" recitation without knowing what he is reciting about. A "correct" answer is no proof that the child knows what he has answered.

The high school and college lad can write pages and pages that read pretty well in a way that is purely mechanical. The average class paper by him is a sample. Suppose he had to summarize it in simple language of his own, in such a way that his 10-year-old sister could grasp it, or explain a dozen leading words and phrases. As a temporary good fortune to him, he is pretty safe from such a test.

FISHING DISPUTE IN FAR EAST

TOKYO, Feb. 3—The fishermen's guilds, the members of which are interested in the fishing industry on the Russian Asiatic coast, have appointed three representatives to proceed to Vladivostok to negotiate direct with the Soviet Government in an effort to settle the long standing dispute over these fisheries. Under the Portsmouth treaty, Japan was granted certain rights in the Russian fisheries, which the Soviet refuse to recognize.

VETERANS TO VISIT CANADA

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence)—Two thousand American war veterans, members of the Forty and Eight organization, will come here from Seattle, May 1, to receive the welcome of Canadian veterans, according to word brought to the city yesterday by representatives of the Great War Veterans Association, who visited Seattle.

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RURAL HIGH SCHOOL SERVES COMMUNITY

F. L. Cummings Explains Constructive Activities of Fergus County (Mont.) Institution

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 28 (Staff Correspondence)—A remarkable instance of the community service of a rural high school was a feature of today's session of the Department of Rural Education of the National Education Association. The Fergus County High School in Lewiston, Mont., which was represented on the program by its principal, F. L. Cummings, is the chief high school center for a county almost as large as the State of Massachusetts. The school begins by providing a good secondary education for some 800 children. There is a faculty of 36 members and dormitories for both boys and girls take care of the non-resident students.

The school does more than care for those who come to its doors, it sends out into the countryside for students. Every year circular letters are sent to the eighth-grade pupils in the county pointing out to both parents and children the advantages offered by the school. There is the long course and in addition a special winter term of 19 weeks from November to March is offered for young people who must work during the farming season Facilities are provided for those who must work their way through school. The dormitories and boarding houses are operated on a very economical scale and an average of more than 100 students work their way through each year.

Activities are planned not only for the student group but for adults. Each year there is a midwinter farmers' week attended by about 1000 persons, and extension courses are also offered. The agriculture department makes tests and assists the county demonstration agent. The biology department helps in weed campaigns. The home economics department helps in the rural schools and with the clubs. The English and history departments have provided plans for plays for some 150 rural teachers and communities in the last two years. These departments maintain a public information bureau on current topics for the benefit of the residents of the district.

The traveling libraries carry 3000 volumes out into the territory each year. The manual arts department plans and estimates on farm structures and labor-saving devices. During the past year more than 175 farmers have been aided in difficulties with automobiles and farm machinery. The music department aids with community sings and the business department in the last three years has put out 500,000 letters for private and community service organizations.

Surveys are conducted by the various departments, the students under the direction of instructors already having made studies on roads, home economics, soil, beef, poultry, and wheat as the basis for community improvement programs.

As the culmination of its efforts the Fergus County High School is now stimulating social progress by the means of community welfare leagues in the various local centers of the district under a county-wide movement known as the Fergus County Community Service League. The league has a county conference once a year at which plans for betterment projects are discussed.

TENANCY IMPEDES FARMING IN TEXAS

(Continued from Page 1)

that I find to be prevalent down here.

It is in the eastern half that the largest number of improved farms are found, while in the western half, generally speaking, the land is still used for grazing cattle, sheep and goats. Of course, like all good rules, this one has exceptions. The wheat-growing area, for instance, extends far west of Wichita Falls, and up into the Panhandle to the northern boundary. Also in the northwest section, including the Panhandle, is to be found the largest production of grain sorghums.

Hay farms are pretty well sprinkled over the Panhandle, and down in the southern part of the State where the Rio Grande marks the border between the United States and Mexico, dry edible beans are grown which are so prized as food by the Mexicans who constitute a considerable portion of the population of that section. Nor can it be said that the live-stock industry is confined to any particular portion of the State, because the whole of Texas is literally alive with cattle and hogs. It is only the sheep and goats that are largely confined to what is known as the Edwards Plateau, taking its name from one of the counties in that section.

Northeastern Farms Need Fertilizer

Having thus roughly sketched in the outline with a broad brush, I shall now proceed to fill in the details. Way over in the eastern section where Texas borders upon the southwestern corner of Arkansas and along the western boundary of Louisiana, is a tier of counties that are thickly populated with farmers. They are old settlers, whose farms have been handed down for several generations. Very few newcomers ever reach this section, and the natives seldom move away. The climate is equable, the soil is good, but it has been mined and mined by generations of farmers until much of the fertility has been drawn off in crops that have long since gone the way of all farm produce, so that only intensive cultivation and liberal applications of fertilizer can make it really profitable to farm.

But these old settlers are not energetic. To farm intensively is alien to their nature. They are ridden with debts that have been long accumulating. Thousands of them have lost their farms through foreclosure of mortgages and are merely living on as renters. Somehow or other they scratch a living out of the land and they do not seem to have any incentive to improve their condition. This is not the section where the rich crops of Texas are produced. They grow a little cotton, some corn, they raise a few hogs and chickens and put in their time mostly in raising sweet potatoes and dry peas and ribbon cane for syrup.

"Black Prairie" Situation

Just west of this eastern tier of counties lies the "black prairie" section, where the land is hard to work because it cakes with moisture and cracks open with drouth. It is not very good for cotton and does a little better in corn, but mostly the farmers there plant sweet potatoes and dry peas, and raise some poultry and live stock.

It was in this section of the State that an agent of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics described to me the pitiful picture he saw last fall of hundreds of farm families moving out with their goods and chattels piled on a wagon and a cow hitched to the tailboard, because they had lost their farms or could no longer gain a living from them, and were going away to find work somewhere else. These two "poor" sections which I have described constitute an area about as large as Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

The next belt we come to, beginning on the north and east, say at Paris, and extending south and a little westerly, almost to San Antonio, is a great fertile plain that sweeps westward somewhat beyond the imaginary dividing line between "West Texas" and "Texas," and turns northward up into the Panhandle until it reaches the northern boundary of the State, where it hugs the eastern line. It is in this section that the more valuable field crops of Texas are grown. Here the flag of prosperity is once again beginning to unfurl after the depression that set in toward the close of 1920.

Central Section Fertile

As I traversed a section of this belt by automobile and by train, I saw the farmers at work in their fields, preparing the soil for the seeding of cotton and corn, and I saw vast fields green with the tender shoots of winter wheat. Fine herds of fat cattle were pasturing in the fields or crowding each other about the feed troughs. Silos towered above the landscape at every turn of the road, and I noticed that the farm implements had a brighter, newer look than almost any I have seen.

L. F. McKay of the Texas Farm Bureau Federation in a production chart he has prepared showing the distribution of Texas crops, shows 11 counties in this belt having an aggregate production of field crops valued, according to the 1920 census figures, at nearly $200,000,000. Cotton, corn, wheat, and barley constitute the major crops, with grain sorghums predominating in the Panhandle, and in late years the farmers have begun to put in orchards of peaches, apples, pears, and plums, and grape vineyards and pecan groves, and that popular circus refreshment, the lowly peanut, as well. It is a vast area that would swallow up New England and the State of New York, and it is a veritable agricultural Golconda.

If I have given the impression that all the farmers in this section are prosperous, let me change it at once. They have been through hard times when debts have piled up and it has sometimes been difficult to find the ready money to pay their taxes. Thanks to the good prices they have received for cotton, and to the upward trend in the price of wheat and corn, they have been able to liquidate some of their debts, but they still have need for money to make good the wear and tear that has been accumulating during the last two years. But they are hopeful of the future and good weather and good prices this year will put them back on their feet.

Edwards Plateau Ranching

The western Texan is still a type. He goes about in a sombrero and high boots with his pants tucked in them and would not think of changing his garb even when he comes to the city. He is picturesque and the occasional specimen of him one sees in the eastern zone is quite a noticeable figure.

I have already described west Texas. There are very few improved farms there. For the most part it is a vast plain. In the Edwards Plateau, where the Rio Grande bends upward, there are large sheep ranches where the wool is clipped from 2,500,000 head of sheep, and grazing side by side with the sheep are 1,750,000 goats. There are more goats in Texas than there are in all of the rest of the United States together. Mohair is a very valuable "crop" in this State.

Great herds of beef cattle are raised here which are shipped to the farmers in east Texas, and to Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri to be fattened for the packers. The Texas herd of beef and dairy cattle, according to the 1920 census, was 6,156,000. It is somewhat diminished now, owing to the drouth that occurred last year which made it necessary to ship large numbers of cattle out of the State.

Probably the market value of the Texas cattle has diminished from the 1920 figures in even greater proportion than the numbers, because the price of beef cattle has been extremely low during the last two years, and the cattle producers have been hard pressed financially. However, the sheep and goat raisers have not so much to complain of.

Menace of Tenant Farming

Way down at the southern tip of the State, close to the mouth of the Rio Grande, a comparatively new industry has sprung up in the raising of broom corn. The reason that it is grown there is not so much on account of the soil or climate as because a broom factory was started in that section that contracts for all the broom corn that can be grown. The total production, according to the 1920 figures was a little more than 14,000,000 pounds, considerably more than half of which is raised in Hidalgo and Bee counties.

Texas has its problem of tenantry like most of the southern states. It is one of the major tenant farmed states of the country. Fifty-six and one-half per cent of the improved land is under tenant farmers and the proportion of tenant farmers to the whole is 53.3 per cent. The men here who are devoting their lives to trying to better the economic condition of the farmers realize that this is a hopeless situation, unsound from both an economic and social standpoint. Yet they do not see how, under existing conditions, the tenant farmers of this State can hope to work themselves free from servitude and become proprietors in their own right.

Many of the tenant farmers are on the cotton plantations, perhaps a majority of them, although there are no accurate data on that subject. But the farmers of Texas practice diversified farming more than those of other great cotton-raising states, and the cotton grower does not put all his eggs in one basket, but prefers to raise some cattle and hogs and to grow some corn as well. Nevertheless, it is admitted that tenant farming and the system of crop mortgaging, not only of cotton but of other commodities as well, is holding back agriculture and hindering the development of co-operative marketing in Texas.



© Cass Gilbert, architect

The New Washington Ave. of the Future, University of Minnesota

POLAND UPHOLDS GENERAL SIKORSKI

WARSAW, Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Now that General Sikorski's government has received the support of a majority of the Diet, the Premier's position is on a firm basis and he will be able to proceed to the execution of his program. The nationalistic parties have refused him their support and with them voted also a section of the Jews, who take their stand as Jewish nationalists and claim to be treated as a separate people. It was noted as a strange anomaly that Jews should vote with their strongest opponents, the Nationalists, who opposed the election of President Narutowicz, because they affirmed he owed his choice to the votes of the national minorities.

The attempts of a certain section of the German press to stir up an agitation against the Poles, accusing them of a desire to profit by the events in Memel to make an attack on East Prussia, have come to nothing, owing principally to the quiet and firm tone of the Polish Government and the universal desire for peace of the whole Polish nation. Poland has sent a note to the Council of Ambassadors protesting against the violation of the Versailles treaty by the Lithuanian action at Memel.

JAPANESE LICENSES REDUCED

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The number of fishing licenses to be granted to Japanese fishermen in Canadian Pacific waters will be greatly reduced this year. Only 96 licenses will be issued to Japanese on the west coast of Vancouver Island, which is one of the biggest fishing territories in Canada. Three hundred applications for these 96 licenses have been received. Licenses for Japanese on the Fraser River will be cut 15 per cent this year.

INDIANS ARE UNABLE TO REACH STANDARD REQUIRED IN POLICE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The latest report on the police in the Bombay Presidency contains some food for reflection for those who have aided, or those who desire, the progressively rapid Indianization of the service. In accordance with the principle introduced under the Reforms that 22 per cent of the Imperial Police Cadre shall be filled by directly appointed Indians, a vacancy was offered for competition.

Sixty-seven applications were received in response to advertisements, but all except 16 were rejected as not complying with the educational or physical standards hitherto in force. Fourteen of the remaining applicants appeared before a select committee, which was again unable to recommend any as fit to appear before a competitive examination.

Partisan Indians will no doubt raise the cry that this result was due to deliberate prejudice. The fact remains that those in charge of the Indian Military College (corresponding to Sandhurst, Woolwich, or West Point), at Dehra Dun in the United Provinces have come to similar conclusions.

If the provisions of the settlement hurriedly imposed on India by Edwin S. Montagu, are to be realized either all administrative standards at present in force will suffer a sad deterioration, or else Indians will have to reconcile themselves to the fact that progressively increasing Indianization is as yet impossible, and that only by slow degrees can Indians secure the complete and adequate manning of the services with men of Indian birth and training.

Mall at University of Minnesota to Be Developed on Big Scale

MINNEAPOLIS (Special Correspondence)—Development of the Mall at the University of Minnesota which will be the central court around which will face a new group of buildings to be erected under a comprehensive building program outlined by Cass Gilbert, architect, is to be begun in the coming biennium, according to A. J. Lobb, comptroller of the University of Minnesota. The Mall project for years has been a dream of faculty, students, and alumni of Minnesota alike. Now the project is taking definite shape.

The base of the Mall will be the proposed memorial Auditorium. This fall the students completed an all-student drive for funds to build the memorial Auditorium and memorial Stadium designed to replace the present Armory and Northrop Field.

The Auditorium and Stadium campaign will be carried to the Minnesota alumni throughout the State next spring, when it is believed the remainder of the fund necessary to build these two elaborate structures will be obtained. The student body pledged more than $1,000,000 as its share. The student and alumni drives for funds follow a campaign of preparation which has been under way for more than a year. It is the hope of the memorial committee that actual construction of both structures will commence within the next 12 months.

The Mall When Developed

The Mall as finally developed will extend from the Memorial Auditorium to Washington Avenue, thence to the banks of the Mississippi, midway to which it is proposed to erect a campanile. Initial development of the project will be confined to the campus between the Auditorium and Washington Avenue, however.

The Mall will take the form of a horseshoe. The Auditorium will form the inclosed end. Washington Avenue will be the open end. On either side will be university buildings. The Mall will run directly in front of the present chemistry building, and in front of the new library building, now under construction. Other buildings will be erected on either side.

"With the erection of the library and the formulation of plans for grading and developed the Mall, that project, so long talked and dreamed of, begins to take definite form," Mr. Lobb said recently. "Administrative officers and regents of the University of Minnesota now are considering what other buildings should go up facing the Mall. Buildings which are certain to be erected in the near future include one for electrical engineering and an administration building. Both of these may face the Mall.

Railroad to Be Removed

Plans for the improvement program now under way have been contingent upon removal and re-routing of the railroad tracks of the Northern Pacific railway. These cut through the campus. The Northern Pacific is rapidly completing a new bridge across the Mississippi River and it is expected by university authorities that the track removal on the campus will be finished within a year.

Many improvements are now in progress on the campus. They include an addition to Minnesota Union, or men's headquarters, the mines experiment station, now nearing completion, the new library building, the new University Y. M. C. A., and a new university storehouse and shop building. The new music building was completed last summer and is being used for the first time this term.

ST. LAWRENCE CHART BY CAPTAIN COOK SOLD AT CHRISTIE'S

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 6—A highly interesting old chart of the St. Lawrence River made by the famous Captain Cook was sold recently at Christie's in London for £1080. It was formerly the property of Admiral Sir W. Fanshawe Martin.

Captain Cook was appointed master of the Mercury in 1759, and was employed during the operations in the St. Lawrence in surveying the channel of the river and piloting the fleet's vessels. The chart measures 115 inches long by 22 inches in depth, and is said to be undoubtedly the original one, from which Captain Cook made at least one duplicate, now in the Admiralty Library.

The purchaser is Robert W. Reford, head of the shipping firm of that name in Montreal, and a director of the Cunard Company. Mr. Reford is a keen collector of things Canadian, so that the old chart is finding a very rightful home.

MISS MacSWINEY RELEASED

DUBLIN, Feb. 28 (By The Associated Press)—Miss Annie MacSwiney was released from Kilmainham prison this afternoon on the fifteenth day of her hunger strike.

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INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE WILL SEEK PANACEA FOR LABOR STRIFE

Unemployment Seen as Political Rather Than Industrial Problem, Needing Labor and Capital's Co-operation

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 5—The urgency and magnitude of the unemployment problem in Great Britain has led to its treatment rather as a political than an industrial problem. Yet it is probable that if there had been a sincere attempt on the part of organized capital and organized labor to make a joint effort at its solution it would by now have been a negligible burden on British industry. Individually both parties have contributed considerably to its diminution, but really co-operative efforts have been very few and far between.

The success of such attempts as have been made leads one to the conclusion that not only this immediate problem, but the many others which constantly confront industry would be quickly solved if we could count with any certainty on a real co-operation between Capital, management, and Labor in industry.

Lack of Co-operation

If any proof were needed of the lack of this co-operative effort it would be found in abundance in industrial history, especially of the last 10 years. Capital and Labor have worked as two opposing, rather than as complementary forces. The one side has concentrated its energy on the amassing of profits and the building up of capital reserves; the other has directed its enormous driving force to the improvement of wages and of better conditions of labor. The energy which has been dissipated in this struggle for "rights" might, if it had been better directed, have remodeled the industrial machine in such a way that not only the two protagonists, but the whole world, would have benefited to a degree hitherto undreamt of.

It was the recognition of this fact by a small body of employers and trade union leaders in the early days of the war that led to the attempt to bring about a rapprochement between Capital and Labor in the interests of industrial progress. The industrial problems of peace-time had been given fresh significance by the demand for munitions of war. The power of the trade unions advanced by leaps and bounds. In the hands of their members was reposed the destiny of the armies in the field, and the Government of the day recognized the necessity for enlisting their assistance. The trade union leaders were called into consultation by Government and employers as well, and showed that the confidence in their powers was not misplaced. Out of these formal discussions of concrete and urgent problems arose more intimate and informal meetings. At these the abstract problems of industry came into discussion and, the ice having been broken, there was a frank recognition of the mutual interests of the two partners in industry.

Out of those discussions sprang the idea which forms the basis of the Whitley Report, the idea that a joint body of employers and employed is the only effective medium for achieving the mutual benefits of Capital, Labor, and the consumer.

Industrial League Formed

Those who took part in these informal and formal discussions of wartime finally banded themselves together in a body which, by process of amalgamation and absorption, has become the Industrial League and Council. Among its members are employers and workers, organizations of employers and trade unionists, and in its governing body it carries out the basic idea of its being, joint control. Its offices are held jointly by representatives of Capital and Labor; its executive is composed of equal numbers of employers and employed. Its objects are to find the panacea for industrial strife by the joint efforts of those who themselves have been parties to that strife and to cut out the inevitable waste that results therefrom.

The recognition of the folly of industrial strife is more general today than ever before. There is a much greater disposition to arrive at amicable agreements about contentious questions than to submit them to the arbitrament of open force. To strengthen that disposition and to extend its scope is the function of the Industrial League and Council. Instead of Capital and Labor meeting only when the atmosphere is overcharged with the elements of strife, it seeks to bring them together in regular conference, believing that in regular meetings there will be induced a real feeling of community of interest. No one can doubt that this policy, if carried out in earnest, will result in the betterment of industrial organization and the bridging of the gulf between Capital and Labor.

New York Art News

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Feb. 26

GEORGE O. HART is on the point of setting forth again for warmer climes, to revisit all his old friends and acquaintances scattered among the West Indian islands, and to get material for a new series of Caribbean Nights tales. And so, as a sort of "pour prendre conger" he has brought a score or more of his entertaining, racy water colors to the Sterner Galleries for exhibition. They seem more consequential, more attractive than any work of Mr. Hart's within memory. A distinct picaresque flavor pervades these odd-angled glimpses of beach combers, native islanders, derelicts and stragglers in the big parade; no sense of prying into the lives of others is felt here, so sympathetically do these paintings tell their tale. There is no insistence of personal viewpoint, no proclamation of pictorial creed in these quiet, almost unassuming water colors; they recount, simply but amply, whatever has caught the painter's roving fancy.

Color and quality are well to the fore in Mr. Hart's list of qualifications as a painter, although an admirable reticence is to be found here, too. Like the favors at children's parties with a snapper and a motto, this exhibition has a little tale to tell when the outside wrappers are unfolded. It might run something like this: "A painting sold is worth two in the studio." Paintings, being mature at birth, full blown like the fabled Cytherea, should be loosed like a song. Neither apronstring nor anchor should keep them from their destination; neither should excessive prices turn away the tentative purchaser. And so a well-calculated policy of modest stipend characterizes this exhibition, and it is proving successful enough to create precedent.

Maynard Dixon

Maynard Dixon comes from the Pacific Coast with a group of canvases for his first one-man show in New York at the Macbeth Galleries. His long familiarity with the life of the hunter, cowboy, ranchman, and Indian has led him to interpret the desert and its pioneer life. This exhibition is the culmination of 25 years work. Throughout all Mr. Dixon's painting is felt the breadth and freedom of these arid regions, the immensity of the mountains and cliffs, the all-revealing light that pours down over their tawny sides. Men and animals seem but incidentals in the vastness of this primeval region and Mr. Dixon uses them with telling effect in his pictures to give the true sense of scale to their surroundings. Most of these paintings are frankly realistic in treatment, the sun floods the landscape with great brilliance, but fleecy clouds spot the deep blue sky with bold patterns, the color of the soil and cliffs ranges through reds, pinks and oranges. They give a graphic picture of the desert topography. Some of the paintings have a symbolic cast, bringing out the meaning of ancient Indian rites and ceremonies.

The Knoedler Galleries are exhibiting a series of mural decorations by F. Luis Mora, painted for the Italian library of a country house. These panels are in the form of lunettes and form part of the architectural scheme of the room. Some of the titles are "Students of Art," "Legends from the Orient," "Singers of Romance," "Readers of Poetry," etc. In the panel illustrating the "Tellers of Fables" the artist has indicated the Æsop tale of the fox and the crane as appearing in the background wraith-like and shadowy; a similar device has been employed to bring out the significance of the "Singers of Jingles" and the "Tellers of Fairy Tales." The figures are painted in the classic style and the coloring is soft and harmonius.

At the Artists' Galleries

The excellent facilities offered by the Artists' Galleries to artists who wish easy and economical access to a metropolitan audience continue to attract a full quota of exhibitors. Besides an exhibition of work by Jonas Lie and Lars Hoftrup which has been held over, two new groups have moved in with a large and varied array of canvases. Twelve artists of New York and vicinity have joined forces for this occasion, Jane Peterson being the particular star with her well-made landscapes. Rosalie Clements is a distinguished contributor by virtue of her opalescent and sensitively applied color, and Blondelle Malone is seen again as poet laureate to the riotous bloom of southern gardens. The other members of this group are Caroline Bell, Meleta Blumé, Benjamin Eggleston, Susan Ketcham, Clara Perry, Julia Wickham, Harriet Bowdoin, Alice Hirsh, and Maynard Curtis. Several of the well-known Panama canvases of Mr. Lie are being shown again, epic poems on a stupendous theme as well as brilliant decorations. Frequenters of these galleries are finding more and more pleasure in Mr. Hortup's work, which displays a refreshing breadth of style and vision.

Nine Californians comprise the second group. They have brought a decidedly attractive exhibition of portraits and landscapes to New York, most of which deal sympathetically with the charms of this land of flowers and sunshine. Delicacy and care characterize this exhibition, but in no way meticulously. Rather a genuine feeling for beauty and simplicity of statement have prompted these painters to record something of the overflowing bounty which nature has heaped upon these shores. "Sunshine and Shadow," by Orrin White; "Majestic Hills," by Hanson Puthuff, and "High Sierras" by J. W. Cotton all set forth the mountainous splendor of California at varying times and seasons. Carl Borg, specialist in Indian themes, has an especially decorative painting of mounted "red men" watching the races at Taos. Jean Mannheim has achieved a distinguished tribute to American youth in his portrait of a boy scout, whose earnest countenance reflects high devotion to the ideals and duties of his calling. Mr. Mannheim is an able landscapist as well, judging from the other canvases he has sent. Max Wieczorek contributes 10 large drawings, faintly touched with color, of interesting people and types, notably a portrait of Ruth St. Denis. John Rich, Henri de Kruif and Alson A. Clark provide many touches of local color and incident.

Oriental Souvenirs

At the Ton Ying Galleries, an exhibition of Oriental textiles, mainly from the A. W. Bahr collection, adds a colorful note to the week's adventures in the art world. Old velvets, of amazing richness of texture and design—in particular a rare piece of cut-velvet on a gold ground, an ancient Buddha brocade of the Chien Lung period, once used as an altar covering in the imperial temple, of unusual size and in perfect condition; several examples of the Ko-ssu tapestries, also embroideries which in their perfection of technique match the finest paintings of the Chinese masters—all these and many others illustrate the range of eastern skill in weaving and designing.

Max Weber, Modernist

At the Montross Galleries, the modernist, Max Weber, is exhibiting his recent drawings and paintings. His work shows the limits to which American modernists can safely go. The European extremists are more daring and carry their propaganda for the exotic and bizarre, to use mild words, into public places with impunity. Somehow or other, there is scant tolerance for such performances in America, where dalliance with the faddists is limited to an increasing few. That there are fine things being done among the ranks of the radicals today is because of a fine sense and application of those elements which are indubitably the heart and soul of harmonious, upspringing beauty. And anyhow, Paris says that we shall all be painting à la Ingres before long.

R. F

AUSTRALIA SEEKS WELFARE OF NATIVE

Conditions in New Guinea Are Improved by Measures Taken by Federal Government

SYDNEY, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—"On Australia has fallen the task—under mandate—to do what Germany for a period of 30 years shrunk from." This rather startling statement was given publicity by Prof. Campbell Brown, director of the Commonwealth New Guinea expedition, in reviewing the natural resources of the mandated territory.

Many years ago, Australia realized the strategic value of New Guinea, and was largely responsible for the acquisition of that part of the territory known as Papua, and it has since been applauded for its patriotic foresight. Up to the present time, the country has bent its energies in avoiding native problems, by cleverly refusing them general admission into Australia. The situation is rather piquant. White Australia has elected to control a territory with a vast colored population, an experiment which is being watched with considerable interest by the outside world, and its nearest northern neighbors of non-European race.

Australia's Aspirations

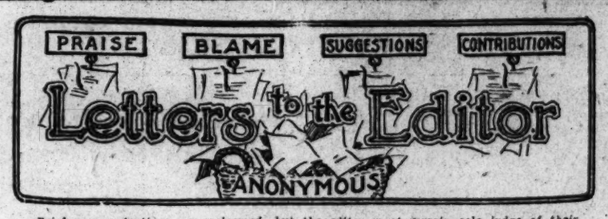
W. M. Hughes, who has a global reputation as a statesman, views most problems with fine vision, and never lacks courage in giving utterance to his opinions whether palatable or otherwise. As leader of the Nationalist Party, his imprint might be seen in a recent statement issued under Nationalist auspices, in regard to the territory of New Guinea. Australia's aspirations for the future of New Guinea under its guidance are clearly defined, and its activities are reviewed with considerable satisfaction.

It was maintained that, it was not only the desire but the definite objective of the Federal Government to give first consideration to the welfare of the natives of the New Guinea territory. Two important provisions of the mandate, prohibition of slave traffic or forced labor, and prohibition of the sale of intoxicants to natives, had been rendered effective by legislation duly enacted by the National Government. In addition, the Government provided for greatly improved educational facilities, including instruction in the manual arts and general training of a practical character. Attention was drawn to the fact that in 1913, 5800 tons of copra were imported into Australia, valued over £131,000. Under the federal régime, however, another story is told. The imports in 1921-22 totaled over 46,000 tons, valued at £1,084,000, an increase of over 7000 tons on the previous year. The Government's policy has been claimed as successful based upon these figures, and they desire to retain and encourage the island trade, and fully to protect the interests of the planters.

Benefits Derived From New Guinea

An interesting comparison has been drawn between the benefits Australia is deriving from the mandated territory of New Guinea, with the expenditure, and that which Japan is deriving from its mandated territory of the Marshall, Caroline, and other islands. Latest available figures indicate that Japan is spending £500,000 annually, as against a total expenditure by Australia of £235,697 in the administration of New Guinea. It was mentioned that from Japan's mandated islands the export of copra amounted to 2226 tons, worth £34,000, and the export of sugar, 450 tons, valued at £15,000.

It is claimed, with some pride that the mandated territory has given employment to about 500 Australians, but it cannot be claimed that the service has proved as successful as might be wished. In fact, the service is one of the thorniest problems. The men are of an entirely different type from the famous Indian Civil Service, and the task of selecting recruits is no light one. Australia has shown itself to be resourceful in diverse directions; it may handle its mandated territory to the satisfaction of those concerned, although obsessed with other pressing problems, and with little or no experience in handling non-European races. It must not, however, be expected suddenly to become an ideal ruler of a native race, and its efforts must be met with indulgence and with sympathy. Despite certain disabilities, it is doing its best.



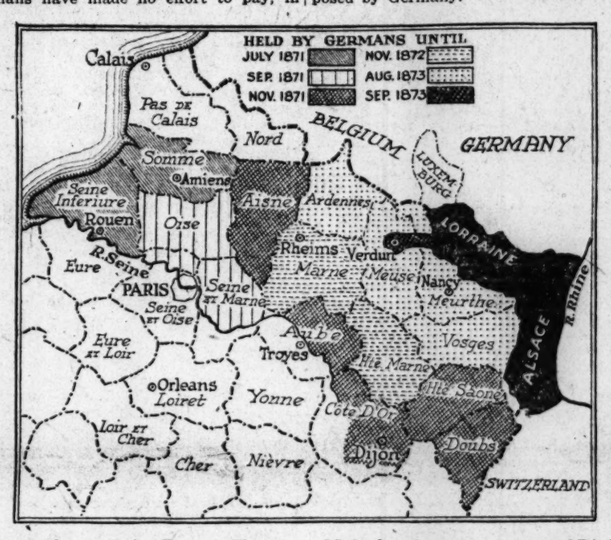
Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Cause of France's Action

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The American papers printed over here are full of forebodings as to the actions of France, whether due to German propaganda or ignorance I cannot say, but the English Daily Mail has published much showing that the Germans have made no effort to pay, in fact, are in the position of a debtor who has determined to hide his property and ignore the claim.

It is well, under these circumstances, for us to look back and see what happened when things were reversed, therefore I enclose an interesting map, published in Germany in 1873—which shows that portion of France occupied by Germany and the promptness as well as the rapidity with which the French paid, not for the damage they had done but as a penalty for defeat, imposed by Germany.



Map Showing the French Territory Held by the Germans in 1871-2

Of one thing we may all be certain that none of the war debts will be paid if Germany is permitted to escape. We Americans expect France to pay us and would no doubt blame her if later we found she had not exhausted every means of doing so, and the one great asset she has is the reparations awarded her by the Allies.

France has not been waiting for the payment of the cost of the late war, nor for an indemnity, but reparations for damage for the willful destruction of French property. After four years of international fussing, of hoping for united action, of expressing willingness to accept any kind of payment or payment in any "kind," it seems wisdom, not fear that prompts France to send a bailiff and have a search made. The results speak for themselves and now France is justified in taking possession of part of their property.

The leaders of Germany deceived their people as to the cause of the Great War; deceived them during the war and deceived them as to the results of the war.

It is not so much that force is the only argument that has weight with many Prussians as that the German people have yet to be shown that they were defeated; that they must pay for the damage they committed and that war as they conducted it is not profitable, is not advisable and is not justifiable. England obtained at once all she demanded in confiscated German colonies. The United States of America asked for nothing but both must see that if Germany escapes or evades her reparation payments then no other war debts will be paid.

England has expressed her willingness to cancel them all, are we willing to do the same?

GEORGE R. CARTER,
Former Governor of Hawaii.
Nice, France, Feb. 3, 1923.

CATALONIA WANTS FREEDOM FROM SPANISH GOVERNMENT

Barcelona Sentiment Demands Complete Separation and Independence—Region Is the "Ireland" of Spain

MADRID, Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence)—The Government is becoming anxious regarding the situation that has lately arisen in Catalonia, the busy province in the northeast corner of Spain, including Barcelona, which has always had a more or less strong inclination toward some degree of independence, considering itself as different from the rest of Spain, and superior to it.

There was a split recently in the ranks of the Regionalist League, which has so far been the chief organization for the propagation of self-government for Catalonia.

Two great circumstances have somewhat interfered with any effective pursuit of the Regionalist League's campaign in recent years. One was the Syndicalist agitation in Catalonia, which has given the Government much trouble, and the other the two visits to Barcelona made suddenly and spontaneously by King Alfonso, at some obvious personal risk to himself, both of which were brilliantly successful. To such an extent was there a demonstration of the King's popularity in Barcelona on each occasion, that many people began to doubt how deep-seated the movement for Regionalist independence really was.

Dissatisfied with the comparatively moderate policy of the Regionalist League, a strong section of it seceded some months ago, determining to work for complete separation from Spain. The new separatist groups are taking all possible measures to inculcate ideas of independence in the minds of the youth of the region, and the result is that already Young Catalonia by a big majority is strong for a complete separation. The word "Ireland" is being continually used in articles and speeches, and long before this present agitation, for decades, in fact, Catalonia has been spoken of as Spain's "Ireland." One of their leaders is called the "De Valera" of Catalonia.

The Government recently sent for Gen. Primo de Rivera, military governor in Catalonia, to come to Madrid for a series of conferences with the Premier, the War Minister and other members of the Cabinet. One important point is the curiosity that exists as to what, if any, connection the separatists are making with revolutionary elements in Portugal.

A few months ago Señor Cambo, the leader of the Regionalists, in an important speech upon the possibilities of Catalonian independence, foreshadowed a peninsular federation, each region having its own independence with a joint administration for general purposes; and it seemed, as he said, that such an arrangement would completely meet the aims of Portugal and inevitably bring her within the federation.

Señor Cambo evidently feels that the separatists are about to get the upper hand and that the Regionalist League should not hold fast to any policy of moderation. One of the features of the Catalonian cult is an annual festival held in honor and for the propagation of the Catalonian language, which bears few resemblances to the Spanish. This festival has just been held and has been attended by delegates from all parts of Catalonia, with Valencia and Majorca.

After this meeting there was some disturbances in public places. The separatists waved Catalonian flags, the police interfered, and revolvers were fired. It is known that the Government is contemplating repressive measures against the separatists and anxiety as to the consequences is being felt.

MANITOBA PROTECTS WIDOWS AND ORPHANS

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 12 (Special Correspondence) — Manitoba, during 1922, provided for the upkeep of 669 families, including that many widowed mothers and 2111 children, under the provisions of the Mothers' Allowance Act, according to the annual report which has been tabled in the Legislature. An average of $63 was paid to each family during the year, representing an approximate total expenditure of $465,000.

Under this act the children are permitted to remain with their mothers and this is considered a very satisfactory feature, as to keep them in institutions not only would increase the maintenance cost about 50 per cent but would deprive them of their mothers' more careful attention.

WISCONSIN LURES MOTORISTS BY SYSTEM OF ROAD MARKINGS

Wealth of Data Inscribed on Highway Signs Keeps Driver on Road and in Excellent Mood

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—"It is harder to get lost on the roads of Wisconsin today than it is to find your way in the average State."

Wisconsin's system of road-making has been copied in many states of the Union. It has also been chosen in England as the basis for her new plan of road-marking.

The Wisconsin system is simplicity itself. The main trunk highways in the State have been numbered. The State has issued maps numbered accordingly and a system of standardized markers has been placed on the roads carrying these numbers. Thus, if a man wishes to travel from Madison, the capital of the State, to Milwaukee, he consults his road map and finds that the road between these two points is No. 19. On the streets of Madison he picks up the markers showing No. 19 and follows them through to Milwaukee. The theory of the highway commission is to have a numbered marker within view of the tourist at all times. The detailed plan of marking is as follows:

A standard design has been adopted—a white field with a black triangle painted thereon, within which is the phrase: "State Trunk Highway, Wis.," and the number of the road. This design is universal. The markers are of four types: guide markers, caution, danger, and information signs.

Telephone Poles Handy

At least three telephone poles in every mile have a white band painted thereon with a black triangle and the number of the road. At every mile is a milepost which, in addition to showing the number of the road, shows the number of the miles from the point of origination. At every main crossroad is a sign giving the names of the principal cities and villages on the crossroads and the distance. At every county line is a sign giving the name of the county and of the county highway commissioner in charge of road work. There is a system of patrol maintenance on the Wisconsin highways, and at the end of every patrol section is a sign giving the name of the patrolman and his residence.

Caution Signs Plentiful

The caution signs are placed at the approaches to school houses and at sharp curves and dangerous grades. The word "Caution" appears upon these signs.

Signs are placed at every railroad crossing. In addition to that the end wall of every culvert is painted white and shows the standardized road marking. The end of all bridge trusses are similarly marked. Blind culverts are marked with posts on each side of the road. At every sharp turn in a highway a sign is placed in such a position that the light from the headlights of a motor vehicle will strike it. This sign carries an arrow showing the direction of the turn.

The detour signs are highly appreciated by the public. In Wisconsin at both ends of all construction operations a map is placed, painted on a white board, showing the detour to be taken, and markers are placed on the entire detour so that the tourist is safely guided.

MISSIONARIES SPEAK AT CANADIAN COLLEGE

TORONTO, Jan. 30 (Special Correspondence) — The missionary problems of India, China, and British Guiana were made clear by three speakers from those countries to the students of Knox College in recent addresses. The Rev. Dr. Donald, touching upon the situation in India, said the greatest work of the church was done among the outcasts, the 60,000,000 despised and shunned humans, who, the Brahmins said, had no soul. The Protestants in India now number more than 2,000,000.

The Rev. J. A. Scrimgeour, Presbyterian missionary to British Guiana, told of the demoralization of these Indian people through contact with western civilization. They had lost the philosophy of the Orient, and had replaced it with the careless immorality of so many white men in tropical countries. From the schools where the Bible is taught with other subjects have risen lawyers, ministers, and members of the Executive Council.

Much brighter was the picture which the Rev. John Griffith presented of a China where department stores and other commercial and industrial enterprises are rising with a perfection of equipment that rivals even those of the west.

THIRD SCILLY ISLAND HAS NOW GONE DRY

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 6—Three Scilly Isles are now "dry" though it has come about in a rather curious way. During the war the public houses on the islands of Bryher and St. Agnes were closed by the request of the inhabitants and have never since been reopened.

Recently a visitor to St. Martin's Island forgot himself so far that he found himself occupying the position of the first police court "case" for 12 months. The result was that the magistrates withdrew the license from the only public house on the island, so that now three of the five inhabited islands of the group occupy the position under local option known as "no license."

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CORN PRODUCTS EARNS $17.43 ON COMMON STOCK

Company Charges Off $20,000,000 for Obsolete Plants—Foreign Investments Large

The Corn Products Refining Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, a net profit after all charges and federal taxes of $10,416,572, equivalent after preferred dividends to $17.43 a share on the $49,784,000 common stock, compared with $6,326,358, equal after preferred dividends to $9.22 a share on $49,784,000 common in 1921, and $21.53 per share on common in 1920.

Income account compares:

	1922	1921
Oper profits	$13,826,118	$9,451,410
Other inc	1,627,800	1,290,964
Tot inc	15,453,918	10,742,374
Net inc af int, dep & fed tax	10,416,572	6,326,358
Pfd divs	1,737,890	1,737,890
Com divs	4,480,560	2,987,040
Surplus	4,198,122	1,601,428
Prev surplus	45,123,132	43,521,704
Readj plant val	20,000,000	
P & l surplus	29,321,254	45,123,132

President E. T. Bedford says, in part:

Your attention is called to some important adjustments and a consequent reduction in the surplus of $20,000,000. In the organization of this company in 1906, the entire capital stock, both preferred and common, was issued for shares of the capital stock of other companies, which were entered on the books of the Corn Products Refining Company at the par value of the stock of this company, approximately $80,000,000.

Since this date these companies have either been dissolved or merged with your company, and most of their numerous plants, having become obsolete, were dismantled and sold, and replaced by the four present operating units at Argo and Pekin, Ill., Edgewater, N. J., and Kansas City, Mo. The amount shown as the value of these plants has been obtained by appraising them on the basis of the cost of the new plant at Kansas City, after allowing for depreciation.

The value of the good will is shown as $16,000,000, being the amount that was accepted as such by the Treasury Department in figuring the invested capital for tax liability. This includes valuable patents, processes, trade rights and trademarks, such as Karo sirups, Argo laundry and corn starches, Mazola salad and cooking oil, the old-established brands of Kingsford's and Duryear's, and the new and improved laundry starch, Linit. Your company's earnings are due in no small measure to these products, which have been strengthened and developed by large advertising expenditures.

A substantial part of the company's surplus is invested in bonds and stock of affiliated companies, which are carried at their cost, or less. These are principally foreign companies, and the large amount which is shown as due from them is for merchandise consigned to them and billed at not more than current market prices.

The development of the company's business in foreign countries, dealing more directly with the consumer, demands much larger stocks than are necessary in the home market, and greater liquid assets.

The company's world-wide business necessitates plant capacity in excess of normal requirements and its maintenance in the highest state of efficiency, so that your company may always be in a position to promptly serve, and supply all the requirements of those who have been induced to use the products of corn in substitution for products from other materials.

There have been eliminated from the assets all bonds of the company and its subsidiaries which have been acquired, and the liabilities show the actual amount of bonds outstanding. To these liabilities has been added $644,500, the amount of outstanding bonds of the National Starch Company, the payment of which, both principal and interest, has been assumed by your company.

DIVIDENDS

The Public National Bank of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable March 31 to holders of record March 21.

Amalgamated Oil Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable April 16 to stock of record March 19.

West Coast Oil Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable April 5 to stock of record March 19.

Bush Terminal Buildings Company declared the regular quarterly $1.75 preferred dividend, payable April 2 to stock of record March 20.

The Draper Corporation has declared its regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable April 2 to stock of record March 3.

Childs Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common and 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable March 10 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Manufacturers' Light & Heat Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 14 to stock of record March 21.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company declared a dividend of 75 cents a share, payable April 23 to holders of record March 17. The last dividend was $1 a share paid in November, 1920.

South Porto Rico Sugar Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred, payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

Motor Wheel Corporation declared a dividend of 2 per cent on common, payable March 20 to stock of record March 10.

Pure Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the 5¼ per cent preferred and 1½ per cent on the 6 per cent preferred and 2 per cent on the 8 per cent preferred stocks, all payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The Vulcan Detinning Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the preferred and preferred "A" stocks, both payable April 2, to stock of record March 12.

Montana Power Company declared dividends of ¾ per cent on the common and 1¾ per cent on the preferred, both payable April 2 to stock of record March 12.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
America	226	232	Fifth Ave	1075	...
Am Exch	290	295	Fifth Nat	215	225
Battery	135	142	First Nat	1195	1210
Bowery	440	...	Garfield Nat	250	...
Bryant Park	155	165	Gotham	190	195
B'way Cent	120	140	Greenwich	280	...
Bronx Boro	125	...	Harriman	360	370
Bronx Nat	150	157	Hanover	680	700
Butch & D	130	140	Imp & Trad	690	735
Cen Merc	210	...	Manhat Co	150	155
Chase	346	351	Mech & M	405	410
Chat & P	258	264	Mutual	300	320
Chelsea Ex	90	100	Nat American	135	145
Chemical	545	550	New Neth	130	...
City	335	340	Pacific	300	...
Coal & Iron	212	220	Park	430	436
Colonial	375	...	Public	300	310
Columbia	225	235	Seaboard	332	...
Commerce	295	299	Standard	165	176
Com'wealth	255	...	State	350	360
Continental	135	...	23d Ward	250	...
Corn Exch	432	437	United States	163	...
Cosmopolitan	95	...	Wash Hts	215	...
East River	175	...	Yorkville	300	...

NORTHERN PACIFIC REPORTS PROFIT FOR LAST MONTH

The Northern Pacific Railway started the new year more auspiciously than since 1920. In the opening month of both 1921 and 1922 the road reported a deficit after taxes, January, 1922, showing $778,143 of red ink figures, compared with $632,179 in the corresponding month of 1921. January of this year, however, reported a $475,974 balance, the best showing for that month since 1920, when net was $1,760,520.

The sharp turnabout to earnings in January reflected the substantial gain in revenues, and operating economies obtainable from denser traffic movement.

The gain in gross last month was $1,900,000, the largest in any month in more than four years. Total January gross at $7,888,012 was the second largest for that month in the history of the road, January, 1920, showing $9,451,000.

While operating expenses last month increased along with the larger volume of traffic, the road was able to show a ratio of expenses to gross of about 83 per cent. That compares with a 100.40 per cent ratio in January, 1922, and 98 per cent in the corresponding month of 1921.

The fact that January, 1923, showed up so well as compared with January, 1922, and 1921, lends encouragement for a favorable February exhibit. In February, 1922, there was a $196,712 deficit after hire of equipment and joint facility rents, while the corresponding month of 1921 showed a $690,581 loss.

WOOL RULING WILL ADD MILLIONS TO GOVERNMENT INCOME

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (Special)—In a letter sent yesterday to E. W. Camp, chief, division of customs, Washington, by F. J. H. Kracke, Appraiser of the Port of New York, reference is made to the recent ruling on combed wool and articles made therefrom, handed down by the Board of United States General Appraisers. In this ruling Boston, New York and Philadelphia importers lost claims against the assessment of 45 cents a pound in this class of imports under paragraph 18 and 19 of the Emergency Tariff Act of 1921.

Appraiser Kracke directs the attention of the Treasury officials to the importance of this ruling and declares that it means a vast saving to the Government, aggregating millions of dollars in duty refunds, and added protection to the wool industry of America. The history of the case, which originated in Boston, is outlined and the decision called a decided victory for the Government.

Importers, on the other hand, are proceeding with plans to appeal this case to the United States Court of Customs Appeals in Washington. They believe that they have every chance for success in reversing the board's conclusions.

MOON MOTOR CAR HAS SUBSTANTIAL PROFITS IN 1922

The report of Moon Motor Car Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net income of $795,139 after interest and federal taxes, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to $5.01 a share earned on 154,213 outstanding shares of no par common stock.

The income account for 1922 follows: Net sales, $6,877,159; operating profit, $717,504; total income, $914,165; net income, $795,139; common dividends, $154,213; expenses, $6,159,655; other income, $196,661; interest, federal taxes, $119,026; preferred dividends, $21,798; surplus, $619,128.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BOSTON & MAINE

January:	1923	1922
Gross	$6,313,058	$5,781,373
Deficit from ry oper	691,595	*306,554
Deficit from ry op inc	1,499,089	117,950
Deficit after charges	2,097,617	962,963

*Sprplus

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

January—	1923	Increase
Oper revenue	$21,240,382	$2,604,731
Net oper income	2,839,745	1,400,426

BALTIMORE & OHIO

January—	1923	1922
Oper revenue	$20,556,970	$14,269,760
Net oper income	3,603,494	1,523,105

PHILADELPHIA & READING

January—	1923	Increase
Oper revenue	$9,251,048	$3,130,290
Net oper income	2,248,948	1,880,258

WESTERN MARYLAND

January:	1923	1922
Oper revenue	$1,730,422	$1,478,266
Net oper revenue	346,682	369,894
Oper income	286,682	319,894
Total income	338,478	278,226
Net income	77,268	11,708

EL PASO SOUTHWESTERN

January:	1923	1922
Total oper revenue	$1,036,617	$753,869
Oper income	208,805	129,300

NEW HAVEN

January:	1923	1922
Gross	$9,911,556	$8,724,505
Net from ry	579,938	1,677,209
Ry oper income	174,810	1,289,953
Net ry oper inc	*780,587	892,565

*Deficit.

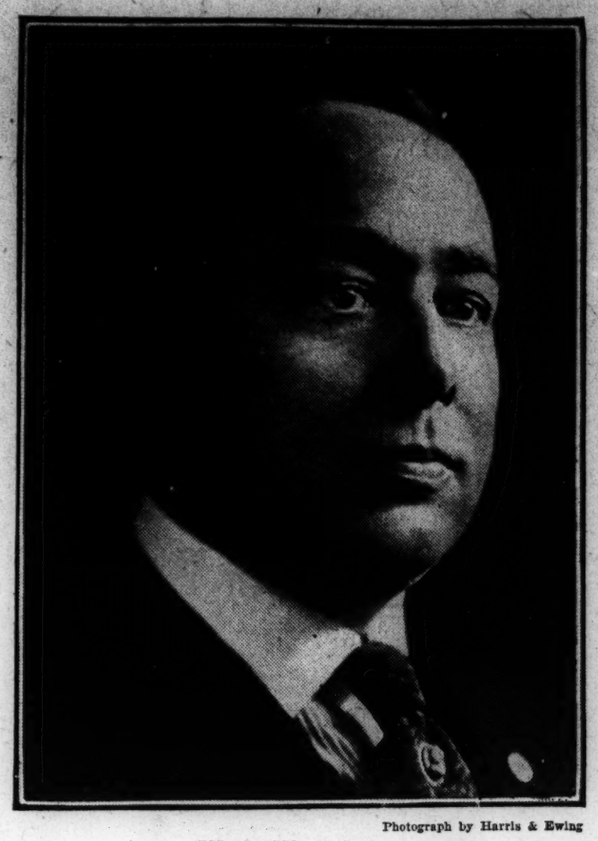
LEHIGH VALLEY

January:	1923	1922
Total oper rev	$5,123,087	$5,134,085
Oper income	837,007	*359,802

*Deficit.

GOLD SOVEREIGNS IN AFRICA

LONDON, Feb. 28—Gold sovereigns will be put into circulation in South Africa in July.



Photograph by Harris & Ewing

W. B. Weisenburger

AMONG the youngest of civic leaders in St. Louis, if not in the country, is W. B. Weisenburger, assistant to the president of the National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis, who began his activities as a reporter.

Less than five years after he went to St. Louis to the position of secretary of publicity of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, he was a member of the same board of directors that originally employed him, his capacity for organizational work having made his recognition almost immediate. His success in civic affairs is grounded in 12 years of newspaper work, principally in Duluth, Minn.

He was one of the originators of the plan for the bond issue of $86,000,000 voted on in St. Louis a few weeks ago. He is chairman of the Members' Conference and a member of the Board of the Chamber of Commerce, president of the St. Louis Advertising Club, "daddy" of the municipal advertising campaign conducted by St. Louis for the last three years; a member secretary of the Public Relations Committee of the American Bankers' Association in 1920. In 1921 he took 100 of the leading commercial men of St. Louis on a trade tour of Mexico.

Before going with the National Bank of Commerce, he was assistant general secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, in which position he was prominent in the many war drives, originating the publicity on the first Liberty Loan drive. He was state director of publicity of the United War Work campaign and figured in one way or another in most all of the war activities; was secretary of the Roosevelt Memorial drive and secretary and director of the welcome home for soldiers under the direction of the Mayor's Welcome Home Committee.

He has been the directing force behind the detailed preparations for the reception of all noted guests to St. Louis, including Joffre, Mercier, the King and Queen of Belgium, Neville, Foch, and M. Clemenceau.

BEEF AND HOGS ARE AGAIN HIGHER IN LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Feb. 28—While beef and hogs continued their advance in yesterday's live-stock market, sheep showed a declining tendency.

Receipts, prices and conditions were as follows:

Cattle receipts, 11,000; beef steers active; largely 10 to 15c higher; killing quality fairly good; top matured steers, $10.50, weight 1324 pounds; several loads 1230 to 1559 pound average, $10@10.25 bulk beef steers, $3.50@9.90; yearling scarce. Demand good; best long yearlings, $9.60; bulk medium kind under $9; she stock uneven, generally steady; bulls, steady to weak; improved quality considered veal calves, mostly 25c lower; stockers and feeders, strong; bulk desirable veal calves to packers, around $11; few $11.25@11.50; outsiders upward to $12 and better; bulk canners and cutters, $3.25@4.35; bulk beef heifers, $6@7; bulk beef cows, $4.50@6; bulk stockers and feeders, $6.50@7.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 29,000; fully 10c higher; bulk 150 to 200-pound average, $8.20@8.35; to $8.40; bulk, 250 to 300-pound butchers, $8@8.15; packing sows, mostly $6.85@7.15; desirable 90 to 115-pound pigs, $7@7.50; estimated holdover 11,000.

Sheep—Receipts, 16,000; slow; fat wooled lambs weak to 15c lower other classes about steady best heavyweight wooled lambs, $15.35@15.40; bulk wooled offerings, $14.90@15.10; several brands averaging 90 pounds; clipped lambs, mostly $12@12.50; some carrying 90-day wooled, $12.75; few wooled yearlings, $13.25; good 114-pound mixed wethers, $7.25; handy white-wooled ewes, $8.50; 120-pound clipped ewes, $6.50; 750 desirable haired westerns averaging 64 pounds, to yard trader $15.25.

LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO. 7 PER CENT NOTES OFFERED

Lee, Higginson & Co. are offering a new issue of $6,000,000 Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., 7 per cent 10-year collateral trust sinking fund gold notes due March 1, 1933.

The business of Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., and its subsidiaries comprises: (1) Engineering and management for industrial plants, particularly in the textile field, and (2) ownership in stocks of various well-known textile mills, including mills under its management. The business has been in continuous existence since 1832.

The proceeds of these notes are to be used in connection with the acquisition of the assets of the Greelock Company and the reduction of current indebtedness.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD IN 1922 SHOWS A GOOD RECOVERY

St. Joseph Lead Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports net income of $3,994,325 after charges, depreciation and depletion, equal to $2.57 a share ($10 par) on $15,494,126 stock, compared with a loss of $185,011 in 1921:

	1922	1921
Income	*$5,972,333	*$1,096,273
Depletion, etc	1,378,394	1,281,284
Federal tax, etc	599,614	
Net income	3,994,325	†185,011
Cash dividends	2,007,206	1,784,442
Surplus	1,987,119	†1,969,452

*After depreciation. †Loss.

Public Utility Earnings

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT

January—	1923	1922
Oper revenue	$3,040,091	$2,792,211
Net after divs	127,316	188,164
Oper rev—7 mos	21,150,338	19,939,204
Net after divs	1,567,591	1,498,015

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National Simbroco 8% Preferred

Cumulative and Participating

We recommend this stock because the National Simbroco Corporation has paid dividends regularly since incorporation; because the purpose of this issue is to provide for logical expansion; and because building interests predict one of the biggest building years we have ever had. The product of this corporation is Simbroco Cast Concrete Stone—a building material which has stood the test of time and which is becoming increasingly popular.

The preferred stock participates with the common up to 12%. The personnel of the management is of high calibre. Our analysis of the business of this concern indicates an assured yield for the investor.

Particulars on request

ROY J. FOSTER & CO., Inc.

New England Investments

10 STATE STREET, BOSTON 9

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BONDS

Bankers Take Exception to Claims Made for Joint Stock Land Banks

An important banking group, including Lee, Higginson & Co., Alexander Brown & Sons, Brown Brothers & Co., the National City Company and the Guaranty Company, in a joint statement characterize as extravagant and ill-founded some of the claims made in behalf of joint stock land bank bonds in comparison with federal land bank bonds.

Charles E. Lobdell, Farm Loan Commissioner and head of the federal land bank system, has sent a letter to the managers of the banking group which has marketed several issues of federal land bank bonds in which he states that recent "literature put in circulation by certain distributors of joint stock land bank bonds is unsound, both in its statement of law and fact and in its reasoning."

In their statement the bankers say, "We believe that the bonds of any of the joint stock land banks are a safe investment, but it occurs to us that it would be absurd to say that the bonds of any one of them would not be more attractive and actually better if they were guaranteed under proper provision of law and resolutions of the board of directors by 11 other equally good joint stock land banks. Such is the fact as to the federal farm loan bonds.

"Federal farm loan bonds may properly be treated as a class, while the attractiveness of joint stock land bonds must ultimately rest upon the financial condition and management of each particular institution and the fact of government supervision.

"The deduction that greater conservatism in the making of loans should be expected from joint stock land banks, as a class, because of the financial interest of the management, is not borne out by experience, and presents an issue which I am sure would not be raised by anyone familiar with the work of our reviewing appraisers."

A brief statement of the Farm Loan Board at Washington, noting the difference between the two issues, says:

"In order to avoid confusion it should be noted that the bonds of the federal land banks are issued by banks created by the United States Government, in which banks the Government now owns a substantial amount of stock. Each of the 12 federal land banks is liable for the ultimate payment of all of the bonds issued by any federal land bank.

"Joint stock land banks, while organized under the same act of Congress, are owned by private interests, the United States Government holding none of the stock, and there is no liability on the part of one joint stock land bank for the obligation of the others."

FARMERS STILL PAY HIGH RATES IN SMALL CITIES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—Efforts to obtain cheaper credit for the farmers have failed to produce an appreciable effect on the interest rates charged by banks in the small cities and towns of agricultural sections of the west and south, according to observations of the Federal Reserve Board in its annual report made public today.

The board, after making a survey of conditions, notes that there is a much closer relationship between the interest rates charged by banks in industrial centers and the reserve rediscount rates.

The year 1922 was a period of almost continuous recovery from disorganized markets and depressed business conditions, the board says, and adds that while the revival was primarily industrial in character, the farmers benefited greatly through generally improved prices for their commodities. Attention is called to the price of cotton at the end of the year, which, according to the report, was 2½ times that of March and April, 1921.

Some of these results, the board believes, were attributable to eased credit conditions for the farmer. While it desires to be of aid to the farmer and has gone as far as present statutes appear to allow in that direction, some critics, the board says, claim the broadened ruling of reserve regulations to be contrary to sound reserve banking principles.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER HAS FAIR PROFITS IN 1922

American Hide & Leather, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports net after depreciation and interest on loans of $1,035,153, equal to $8.24 a share on $12,548,300 preferred. The previous report, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, showed a net loss of $550,920.

American Hide & Leather consolidated income account for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, compares as follows:

	Dec. 31,'22	Dec. 31,'21
Net	†$1,035,153	*$550,920
Previous surplus	3,634,938	4,185,858
Profit & loss surplus	4,670,091	3,634,938

*Decrease.

†After depreciation, interest on loans, and includes $495,000 extraordinary income, for insurance on fire.

POSTUM CEREALS PROFITS

Postum Cereal Company for the period Feb. 15 to Dec. 31, 1922, reports a net profit, after all charges and taxes and available for dividends, of $2,496,538. The deduction of dividends on common and preferred stock, amounting to $1,093,200, left $1,403,338 added to surplus.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS COS.

The combined net earnings available for common dividends of the subsidiary companies of Massachusetts Gas Cos. for the month of January were $406,769, an increase of $147,738, or 57.03 per cent compared with corresponding month a year ago.

HIDE MARKET IS HAVING A DULL PERIOD

Spurt in Consuming Ends—Favorable Factor Light Stocks of Low-Quality Skins

The packer hide market is having a dull spell of more or less significance. A week's sales of less than 5000 hides is so close to the lowest level that it causes some apprehension among tanners.

At the beginning of the year, business took a sharp turn for the better, and the demand for shoes was particularly noticeable. Since then, however (novelty footwear excepted), the spurt has faded. Even the call for staples declined.

This condition reflected upon the packer hide market in low volume of hide sales for the last week.

One favorable feature of the situation is the fact that stocks of hides of the lowest quality of the year are small, but March receipts are yet to appear, therefore, any improvement in the hide situation can hardly be expected while the consuming industries have not arrived at a point where new business amounts to much.

In such circumstances hide buyers are not disposed to accept present offerings. They say that it is their purpose to wait until the market weakens or orders to purchase become imperative.

Frigorifico hides sold fairly well all last week. Steers brought 22¾, and cows 16¼, c. i. f. New York.

Country hides move slowly. Prices on the better grades are steady because there are no large stocks. Light weights are sluggish.

Packer calfskins are in demand at 18¼. One large holder is asking 19 cents for January and February skins.

Chicago cities are quiet. Heavy skins are moving at 18 cents.

Although the entire raw stock market reflects dullness, packers hold to their prices with a firmness which conditions do not justify.

Sales of packer hides for the week ended Feb. 24 were:

		Year ago
3500 Dec.-Jan.-Feb.	native bulls	13¾c 9
1000 Dec.	heavy native cows	16¼c 15

FINANCIAL NOTES

Germany's floating debt during 10 days ended Feb. 20 increased 514,000,000,000 marks, making total 2,929,800,000,000 marks.

Goods for America amounting to approximately $6,000,000 are being held in the Ruhr, as the Germans refuse to pay 10 per cent export tax imposed by the French.

At the annual meeting of the board of directors, Frederick W. Graham, treasurer of the banking firm of Barstow, Hill & Co., Inc., of Boston was elected president of the Lincoln Worsted Company of Lincoln, Me.

The Southern Pacific Railroad asks the United States Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to construct a 19-mile branch line from Magunden to Arvin, Cal., to serve the rapidly developing agricultural territory.



As Fiscal Agent

Treasurers of corporations find the services of our Trust Department helpful in caring for such matters as the proper transferring and registering of stocks and bonds; payment of coupons and dividends; filing of ownership certificates under the Income Tax law, and many other matters requiring specialized knowledge and expert attention.

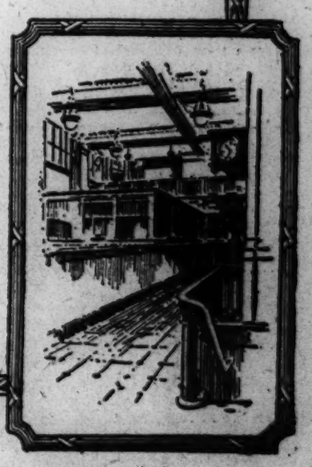
The cost of these services is moderate and the advantages are great.

Our officers will gladly go into details with those interested.

National Union Bank

BOSTON

Chartered 1792



STRONG TONE IS SHOWN BY SECURITIES

Vigorous Buying of Coppers, Oils, Equipments and Steels

Overnight buying orders attracted by the brisk rally late yesterday imparted a strong tone to opening prices in today's New York stock market. The demand was most effective in the coppers, oils, steels and equipments. Utah Copper opened ½ higher, and was followed into higher ground by Magma and Inspiration coppers, Butte & Superior and American Smelting. Baldwin and Lima Locomotives each opened a point higher.

Prices were bid up in vigorous fashion in the first half hour. Lima Locomotive extended its gain to 2½ points, Republic Steel to 2, Utah Copper and Baldwin to 1¾ each and Butte & Superior to a point. American Woolen established a new high record at 106¼.

Motor accessories joined the upward swing under the leadership of Bosch Magneto and Fisher Body, up 1¼ and 2 points respectively. California Petroleum led the oil shares with a gain of 1⅝ points.

Publication of additional favorable January earnings statements also induced buying of the rails, St. Louis Southwestern preferred, Northern Pacific and Western Pacific preferred rising 1 to 2 points.

Foreign exchanges opened steady.

Specialties in Favor

Virtually all sections of the list participated in the strong upward movement. Good gains were registered before noon by Mathieson Alkali, United States Realty, Kresge, Postum Cereal and Steel & Tube preferred.

Fluctuations in the railroad shares were comparatively narrow. New high records for the year were established by virtually all the copper shares in response to the higher prices for the red metal.

Call money opened at 5 per cent.

The market showed a stronger tone as the session progressed. California Petroleum and American Can were foremost in the afternoon rise, touching 88¼ and 103⅝ respectively. Houston Oil, the leathers, Utah Copper and Associated Drygoods also moved considerably higher.

Bonds Irregular

Irregular price movements continued in today's early bond dealings. U. S. Government bonds were reactionary, the first 4¼s adding 4 cents on $100, but all the other active issues showing losses of 2 to 10 cents.

Gains of ⅜ to 1⅛ points were registered by Erie consolidated 4s and the general 4s, Frisco Income 6s, New Haven 6s and Seaboard Air Line adjustment 5s. Wabash 1st 5s dropped a point. Central Foundry 6s, ordinarily inactive, gained 3¾ points, International Cement 8s moved up 2 points and Niagara Falls Power 6s, 1¼. Bethlehem Steel 6s were conspicuously weak, dropping 2 points.

VIRGINIA POWER COMMON SHARES TRADED IN BOSTON

The Boston Stock Exchange has admitted to trading $5,000,000 common stock of the Virginian Power Company. This company supplies electric power to several important public utility companies operating in a number of municipalities, including Charleston, Huntington and Nitro, West Virginia, and to many industrial plants within a radius of 75 miles of Charleston, West Virginia, including chemical, pulp, lumber, foundry and other manufacturing industries. In addition the company serves power to approximately 100 coal mining companies.

In addition to the $5,000,000 common stock, the capital consists of $1,200,000 6 per cent non-cumulative preferred, 22,500 shares of no-par value prior preference stock and $6,405,000 5 per cent mortgage bonds, due 1942.

For the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, based on net operating earnings and eliminating interest on the 7 per cent notes which are being retired with a part of the proceeds of the prior preference stock, the company earned, available for dividends, depreciation and reserves, $520,989. The average net earnings available for dividends, depreciation and reserves for the three years ended Dec. 31, 1922, (after eliminating interest on the 7 per cent notes), amounted to $363,149.

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKHOLDERS TO VOTE ON NEW STOCK

A special meeting of the stockholders of Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company, a Stone & Webster property, has been called for March 21, to vote on an increase in common stock from $3,650,000 to $5,197,500, to meet in part expenditures made necessary by construction on its program. Estimated expenditures for this purpose during this year and next, which cannot be met out of earnings, and requiring new financing, amount to about $5,000,000.

The construction program already approved will cost approximately $2,000,000. Upon authorization of the increase, new stock will be offered pro rata (one new for each two shares now outstanding) to common stockholders of record March 1, 1923, at par.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)
(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Prev. close
Mar.	30.12	30.12	29.93	30.05	29.75
May	30.15	30.25	29.97	30.20	29.77
July	29.15	29.30	29.05	29.24	28.99
Oct.	26.02	26.11	25.92	26.05	26.00
Dec.	25.45	25.62	25.43	25.63	25.58
Jan.	25.32	25.38	25.22	25.38	25.06

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Mar.	15.97	15.97	15.83	15.88	15.90
May	15.87	15.89	15.76	15.76	15.64
July	15.64	15.64	15.51	15.51	15.62
Oct.	14.21	14.21	14.11	14.11	14.06
Dec.	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.66
Jan.	13.75	13.75	13.64	13.64	13.84

Spots 16.35, down 5 points. Sales 5000 bales. Tone at close, easy.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:05 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Feb.28	Feb.27
Adv Rumely pf	49	49	49	49	49
Air Reduction	44	44	43	43	43
Ajax Rubber	13½	13½	13½	13½	13¼
Alaska Jun	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
All Am Cables	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	103
Allied Chem	76¾	77¼	76¾	77¼	76
Allied Chem pf	110¾	111	110¾	111	....
Allis Chalm	50	50	50	50	50¼
Am Ag Chem	34½	34½	34½	34½	34¼
Am Ag Ch pf	66½	67	66½	67	65
Am Beet Sug	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	44½
Am Bosch	48½	49½	48½	48½	47½
Am Brake Sh	77	77½	77	7 ½	76½
Am Can	101	103⅞	101	103⅞	101¾
Am Car P	183	183	183	183	180
Am Chicle	8¼	9¼	8¼	9½	8½
Am Cot Oil pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	29¾
Am Hide & L	12½	12½	12½	12½	11¾
Am H & L pf	71¼	73¼	71¼	72¾	71
Am Inter Corp	28	28⅝	28	28⅝	28¼
Am La France	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Am Lin Oil	34	34	34	34	34⅝
Am Loco	126½	126½	126¼	126¼	125⅝
Am Metals	52	52⅝	52	52	52⅝
Am Metal pf	116	116	116	116	....
Am R Mills p	97	97½	97	97½	97½
Am Saf Razor	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
Am Ship & Com	18½	18⅝	18	18	18
Am Steel Fdys	38	38	38	38	37⅝
Am Sm & R	64¼	65¼	64¼	65½	64
Am Sugar	80¼	81	80¼	80⅞	80¼
Am Sugar pf	108	108	108	108	108
Am Tel & Tel	123½	123¾	123½	123¾	123¼
Am Woolen	105¾	106⅜	105½	105⅝	105
Am Woolen pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110⅞
Am W Pap pf	27¾	27¾	27¾	27½	....
Am Zinc	19¾	19¾	19	19	19
Am Zinc pf	57¼	57½	57¼	57½	58¼
Anaconda	51¾	51¾	51	51¼	51
Ann Arbor	19½	19½	19½	19½	....
Assoc Dry Gds	74¾	75⅜	74¾	75	73¾
Asso Oil	126⅜	126⅜	126	126⅜	126
Atchison	103¾	103⅞	103	103¼	103
Atchison pf	90	90	90	90	90½
Atl Birm & A	3	3	3	3	3
Atl Co Line	124¼	124¼	122¼	122¼	124
Atl G & W I	24½	26	24½	26	24
Atl G & W I pf	20	21¾	20	21¾	19½
Atlas Tk Corp	18½	18½	18½	18½	18
Atl Refining	143	143	143	143	142
Austin Nich	51	51¼	51	51¼	50
Baldwin	137	138⅜	137	137⅜	136
Baldwin pf	113	113	113	113	....
Balt & Ohio	53¾	53⅝	53¼	53¼	53
Barnsdall A	30¼	32½	30¼	32	30½
Barnsdall B	20½	20½	20¼	20½	19
Barroplias Min	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
Beechnut Pac	65¼	66⅜	65¼	65¾	65
Beth Steel A	64	65	64	65	....
Beth Steel B	66¾	67¼	66¼	67¼	66
Beth Stl cu pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Beth Stl 8% pf	109½	109½	109½	109⅞	....
Booth Fish	6½	6½	6½	6¾	6½
Bklyn Edison	113	113½	112½	112½	113½
B R T	9	9¼	8¾	9	8¾
B R T ctf	....	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Brown Shoe	60	60	60	60	60
Brunswick Tr	2½	2½	2½	2¾	....
Burns Bros A	142	142	141	141	141
Burns Bros B	40	40¼	33½	39½	40¾
Burns Bros pf	108	108	107	107	105
Butte Cop & Z	11¾	11½	11 ¼	11¼	11⅜
Butte & Sup	35¾	36¾	35⅝	36⅝	35½
Callahan Min	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
Cal Pack	84	84	84	84	....
Cal Petrol	86	88⅝	86	88⅝	85½
Calif Pet pf	99	101	99	101	99
Cal & Ariz	63¼	63¼	63¼	63½	62¼
Can Pac	148⅝	148⅞	148⅜	148⅝	148¼
Cent Leather	36½	37½	36⅛	37⅜	36¾
Cent Leath pf	74	76	74	75¾	73½
Cerro de Pasco	48½	48⅞	48¼	48⅝	48¾
Chandler Mot	73	73½	73	73	73½
Ches & Ohio pf	103½	104	103½	104	104
Chic & Alton	3¼	3¼	3	3	3⅜
Chic&Alton pf	5	5	4½	4¾	5¼
Chi Gt West	6½	6½	6½	6½	6¾
ChiGtWest pf	14	14	14	14	....
C M & St P	24½	25⅜	24½	25⅜	24½
C M & St P pf	43	44	42¾	44	42½
Chi & N W	85½	85½	85¼	85½	85
Chi Pneu T	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88¾	88¼
C R I & Pac	35⅞	36⅛	35⅞	36½	35¾
*Chile Copper	29⅜	29½	29	29½	29⅞
Chino Copper	29¾	30⅝	29¾	30½	29¾
Col Fuel	29	29	29	29	28¾
Col Gas	109	109	109	109	109¼
Col Graph	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Comp-Tab-Rec	77	77¼	76⅞	76⅞	77½
Con Gas	66¼	66¾	66⅛	66¾	66¼
Consol Textile	13¾	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13¼
Cont Can	49¾	49¾	48½	48½	49½
Cont Can pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	....
Cont Ins	100½	100½	100½	100½	....
Cont Motors	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
Corn Products	136	136¼	134⅝	134⅝	135⅞
Cosden Co	58¼	59¼	58¼	59¼	58⅝
Crucible	79¾	80⅞	79⅝	80⅛	79¼
Crucible pf	94½	94½	94	94	....
Cuba Cane	17⅜	17¾	17⅜	17¾	17½
Cuba C S pf	56	57⅝	55	57⅝	56
Cuban Am Sug	33⅜	34⅝	33⅜	34¾	33
Cuba Am S pf	101	101	101	101	....
Cuban D Sug	10	10½	9⅞	10½	10
Cub D Sug pf	54½	55	54⅝	55	53¾
Davison Chem	33½	34	33⅜	33½	33½
De Beers	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	26
Del & Hud	119	119	117	117	117
Dome Mines	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	41
Dupont Co	118½	118¾	118½	118¾	119½
Dupont deb	88½	88½	88½	88½	88
Eastman Kodak	111	111½	111	111½	113½
El Stor Bat	58¼	59	58¼	58½	58½
Emerson Erant	5¼	5¾	5¾	5¾	....
Emer Brant pf	27	27	27	27	....
End Johnson	76¾	76¾	75½	76¾	75½
Erie	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	12½
Erie 1st pf	19¾	19½	19⅜	19½	19¼
Exge Buffet	30	30	30	30	30½
Famous Play	87¼	89⅜	87¼	89¾	87¾
Fidelity Ins	127	127	127	127	....
Fisher Body	189	189	188	188	11¾
Fisher of O pf	100	100	100	100	100½
Fisk Rubber	15¾	16	14⅝	14⅝	15⅝
Fleischmann	38	38⅞	38⅜	38¾	38¼
Freeport Tex	19¾	19⅞	19¼	1-¼	19½
Gen Asphalt	46¾	47¾	46¾	47¾	46¾
Gen Asphalt pf	79	79½	79	79½	79
Gen Electric	186	186	185¾	185¾	185¼
Gen Elec Spec	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜
Gen Motors	15	15	14¾	14	15
Gen Motors pf	85	85½	85	85½	85
Gen Motors 6%	85¾	86	85¾	85¾	86
Gen Motors 7%	99½	101	99⅜	101	99¾
Goldwyn Pict	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
Goodrich	37	37	37	37	36¼
Goodyear, pf	98	98⅜	98	98¾	98
Granby	29½	29½	28⅞	29½	28⅝
Gray & Davis	14½	14⅜	14	14	14
Great Nor pf	78¼	78⅝	78¼	78¾	78
Gr West Sug pf	106½	106⅜	105¾	105¾	....
Greene-Can	31⅜	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	30½
Guantanamo S	12⅜	12½	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
Great Nor Ore	34	34	33⅞	34	34
Gulf M & N	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	19¾	19
Gulf Steel	91⅜	92⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91
*Hayes Wheel	38¾	38¾	38½	38½	39
Hendee Mfg	20½	20½	20½	20½	....
Homestake	69	70	69	70	70
Houston Oil	70½	73⅜	70½	73⅜	71⅜
Hudson Motor	29	29	29	29	29½
Hupp Motor	26	26	26	26	26
Hydraulic Stl	5	5	5	5	5
Illinois Cent	116	116	116	116	116¼
Indiahoma Ref	15	15	15	15	....
Inspiration	41¾	42⅜	41⅜	42⅜	41⅜
Inter Agr C	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
Int Cement	39½	40¼	39½	40¼	39¾
Int Comb Eng	24½	24½	24½	24½	25
Inter M Mar	10¾	10¾	10¼	10½	9⅞
Inter M M pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Inter Nickel	15⅝	15½	15¼	15½	15½
Inter Paper	53⅝	54½	53⅞	54	53¼
Inter R T	18	18	18	18	18
Inter Shoe	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	68½
Invincible Oil	16⅞	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	17¾
Iron Products	55½	55⅝	54	54	55
Island O & Tr	⅝	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅝
Kan City So	23	23½	23	23½	23½
Kan city So pf	55¼	55½	55¼	55½	55
Kan & Gulf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Kelly Spring	53¼	53⅝	53¼	53¾	53½
Kennecott	43½	44¼	43½	44¾	43¾
Keystone Tire	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	9¾
Laclede Gas	84	84	84	84	....
Lehigh Valley	68¼	68⅝	68¼	68⅝	68
Lima Loco	68	70¼	68	68¾	67
Loews Inc	20	20½	20	20½	20¼
Loft Inc	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
Louis & Nash	150¼	150¼	150	150	152
Mack Truck	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½
Mackay	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	....
Magma Copper	36¾	37	36½	37	36¾
Mallinson	34½	34⅝	34½	34¾	35¼
Manati Sugar	61	62	61	62	....
Manhattan ctf	44	44	44	44	....
Man Shirt Co	46	46	46	46	47
Mkt S R 2d pf	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	....
Mkt St Ry pr	68	68½	68	68½	....
Marland Oil	40½	40⅞	40½	40½	39¾
Martin Parry	30¾	31⅜	30¾	30¾	30¾
Math Alkali	59	61¾	59	61	58
Max Mot A	53¾	53¾	53	53	52¼
Max Mot B	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16¾	16¼
May Dept Strs	74⅞	75⅞	74⅜	75⅞	74⅜
May Dept pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	....
McIntyre Por	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	18⅜
Met Edison pf	97	97½	97	97½	....
Mex Seaboard	18	18	17	18	17¾
Miami	29½	29¾	29½	29¾	29½
Mid States Oil	11½	11⅝	11¼	11½	11⅜
Midvale	28¾	29¾	28¾	29¾	28¾
M K & T wi	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅝	15½
M K & T pf wi	42¼	43	42¼	43	42¼
Mo Pacific	17¾	18	17¾	18	17½
Mo Pacific pf	45⅞	46½	45⅞	46¼	46⅝
Mont Power	72½	72¾	72	72¾	71
Mont-Ward	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23⅝	23½
Moon Motor	23	23	22¾	22⅝	22¾
Mother Lode C	13⅝	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
Nash Motors	103½	103⅞	103½	103¾	103⅞
Nat Acme	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13½
Nat Biscuit	42¾	43	42¼	43	42¼
Nat Clo & S	64	64	64	64	....
Nat Conduit	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	....
Nat Enamel	68½	69	68¾	69	68¾
Nat Lead	129½	130½	129½	130½	129
Nat Lead pf	113¾	113¾	113	113	....
N Ry Mex 2 pf	4	4¾	4	4¼	4
Nevada Cons	17½	17¾	17	17	17½
N O T & Mex	94	94	93½	93½	93¾
N Y Air Brake	35¾	35¾	35½	35¼	35½
N Y Air Bk A	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
N Y Central	98	98½	97¾	97¼	97½
N Y C & St L	80	80	80	80	83½
N Y N H & H	20¾	20¾	20	20¼	20¾
N Y O & W	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
N Y Telephone	72½	72½	72¼	72½	....
Norf & South	14½	14¾	14½	14½	....
North America	118	118	117	117¾	118
Nor Am (N) wi	23¼	23¼	23	23½	....
Northern Pac	79¼	79½	79¼	79⅞	78
Nunnally Co	10	10	10	10	....
Ohio E & R	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾	9
Okla Pr & Rf	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
Orpheum Cir	19½	20	19¼	19½	19
Otis Steel	10¾	11¼	10⅝	11¼	10¾
Owens Bottle	45¾	45¾	45½	45½	45¾
Pac Dev Co	1	1	1	1	7⁄8
Pac Gas & El	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼	80¾
Pacific Oil	44½	45¼	44½	45¼	44¾
Packard	13⅝	14	13½	14	13¾
Pan-Am Petrol	79⅜	80⅞	79⅜	80⅝	79¼
Pan-Am Pet B	70¾	72½	70¾	72¼	70⅝
Parish & Bing	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¾
Pennsylvania	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	46⅜
Penn Seaboard	4¼	4½	4¼	4¾	4¾
Peoples Gas	91¾	91¾	91	91	91½
Pere Marq	39	39	38¾	39	39
Pere Mar pr pf	74	74	74	74	....
Phila Co	46	47	46	47	45½
Phillips Pet	59¾	60	59¼	59¼	59½
Pierce-Arrow	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12
Pierce-Ar pf	29¼	29½	29¼	29½	29½
Prc-Ar ppf wi	65	65	65	65	....
Pierce-Ar rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Pierce Oil	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¾
Pierce Oil pf	4	43	42	43	....
Piggly Wiggly	70½	70½	70¼	70¾	70½
Pitts Coal	65	65¼	65	65½	....
Pitts Coal pf	99½	99½	99½	9-¼	....
Pitts & W Va	37½	37⅞	37⅜	37¾	37
Pond Crk Coal	43½	43¾	43½	43¾	43½
Postum Cer	127½	129½	127½	129½	127½
Postum pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	....
Pr Steel Car	63½	64	63½	64	63
Pr Steel Car pf	90	90	90	90	90
Prod & Ref	53¼	54½	53¼	54⅜	53¼
Prod Ref pf	48¼	48¾	48	48	48
Pub Ser Cor	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100½
Pullman	128½	128¾	128½	128⅝	128¼
Punta Sugar	58½	59¾	57¾	59⅜	57¾
Pure Oil	29¼	29⅞	29¼	29⅜	29¼
Ray Consol	16¾	16¾	16½	16¾	15⅞
Reading	79¾	79¾	79½	79½	79½
Remgtn Typ	42¼	43	42¼	43	43
Replogle Steel	28⅝	28⅞	28	28¼	28⅝
Rep I & Steel	58½	60⅜	58¼	60¼	58¾
Rep I & Steel p	93¾	94¾	93¾	94¾	93⅞
Reynolds Spr	26¾	26¾	26	26	26¼
Reynolds S rts	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
Royal Dutch	54	54	53⅞	53⅞	54
Rutlan R R pf	34	34	34	34	....
St Joseph Lead	20½	21⅜	20½	21⅜	20½
St L S F	25	25¾	25	25¾	....
St L S F pf	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼	46¾
St L & S W	34¼	34⅝	34	34¼	34
St L & S W pf	61	62	61	61⅝	60
Santa Cec S	4¼	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
Savage Arms	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¾	22⅞
Seabd A L pf	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12
Sears-Roebuck	88½	89	88½	89	88¼
Seneca Cop	11¾	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅜
Shatt Ariz Cop	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10½	10¼
Shell Union O	15⅜	15⅝	15	15¼	15⅜
Shell Un Oil pf	91	91	91	91	91⅜
Simms Pet Co	15¾	16	15¾	15¾	15⅝
Simmons Co	27	27	27	27	27
Sinclair	33¼	34	33¼	33½	33⅜
Skelley Oil	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜
*Sou Pacific	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93¼	94⅛
So P R Sug	56	57	55¾	56	....
Southern Ry	32¾	33¼	32⅝	33½	32⅝
South Ry pf	69¾	70¼	69⅝	70¼	69½
Spicer Mfg	24½	24⅝	24½	24¾	24¾
S O of Cal	61¼	61⅝	61	61	60⅜
S O of N J	42¾	43	42⅝	42⅞	42⅝
Steel & Tube pf	102¾	104	102¼	104	102
Stewart-Warn	99½	99¼	98⅝	98⅝	98½
Strombg Carb	81	81½	81	81½	80⅞
Studebaker	119¾	120	119½	120	119¾
Submarine Bt	11	11⅜	11	11	10⅞
Superior Oil	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼
Sweets Co	2	2	2	2	1⅝
Tenn Copper	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	12¼
Texas Co	50¾	51⅜	50⅝	51⅝	50⅜
Tex Gulf Sulp	63¼	63¾	62⅝	62⅝	63
Tex Pac C & O	22¾	23	22½	23	22½
Tex & Pac	25¼	26	25¼	25⅝	25
Timken	39¼	39¾	39¼	39½	38¾
Transcon Oil	11¾	11⅞	11½	11½	11⅜
Union Pac	143¾	144½	143¾	144½	143¾
Union Pac pf	75¾	75¾	75½	75½	75¾
Un Tank Car	88	88	88	88	....
Un Tank C pf	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¾	....
Un Alloy Steel	3-¼	36	35¾	36	35¾
United Fruit	177½	177½	177	177	178
Un Ry I Co	16	17⅜	16	17⅜	15⅝
Un Ry I Co pf	43¾	45½	43¾	45½	43½
U S C I P	31½	32⅝	31½	32⅝	31¼
U S In Alcohol	68¾	69	68¾	68⅞	68¾
U S Rubber	59¾	60	59¾	60	59¾
U S R & Imp	97¾	99¾	97¾	98	96½
U S R & I pf wi	104¼	105	104¼	104⅞	....
U S Rub 1st pf	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾	....
U S Sm & Ref	40½	41	40¾	40¾	40
U S Steel	106¾	107⅜	106⅝	106⅝	106½
U S Steel pf	120¾	120¾	120⅝	120⅝	120¾
Utah Copper	72½	74	72½	73⅝	72
Utah Securities	21¾	22½	21¾	22¼	21¾
Vanadium	41½	42¼	41½	42¼	41⅜
Van Raalte	56	56	56	56	56
Vir C Chem	25	25	24½	24½	25¾
Vir C Chem pf	67½	67½	67⅛	67½	67
Vivaudou	17⅝	17¾	17½	17½	17⅜
Wabash	10¾	10¾	10	10	10
Wabash pf A	30	30	29¾	29¾	29¾
Weber & Heil	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	....
Wells Fargo	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	97½
Wes Elec pf	113¾	114	113¾	114	114
Wes Maryland	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½	13½
Wes Md 2d pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	22¾
Western Pac	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅝	1-¼
W Pacific pf	60	60½	60	60¼	59½
W Union Tel	11 ⅜	117	116⅞	117	116¾
West Air B	117	117	117	117	116½
Westinghouse	64½	64¾	64½	64¾	64¾
Wheel & L E	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	9¾
W & L E pf	17	17	17	17	....
Wh Eagle Oil	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	29
White Motor	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	51¾
White Oil	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅝
Wickwr Spen	12¾	12½	12¾	12¾

WOOL PRICES OF WORLD CONTINUE AT A HIGHER LEVEL

Markets Show No Signs of Weakening—Western Clips Strong—Big Imports

The wool markets of the world have come to what might be termed a period of introspection. Large quantities of wool have been bought in the foreign primary markets and receipts of these wools in the secondary markets and manufacturing centers are very heavy at the present time, so that the wool trade very naturally pauses to take account of stock and to see how the mills are assimilating the wools available.

Undoubtedly, the wool buyers are somewhat apprehensive of the high level of values prevailing and believe that a lower basis of values would not only be more conducive to good business but would be more normal as well, but it is by no means improbable that they are more concerned over the question of depressing values in order to buy cheaper than they are over the possibilities of any sudden slump in the market.

Some Easing in England

Bradford has been full of bearish tendencies for many months but has found it a very difficult matter to bring about any lower prices until within the last two or three weeks, when the less attractive merinos, both in London and in the primary markets "down under" showed an easing tendency.

Then, at the sale in Hull last Friday, where only cross-bred wools were offered, prices showed a decline of par to 10 per cent, an event which was hailed with no little satisfaction in Yorkshire, fine crossbreds being down par to five per cent, from the closing rates of the last London sale, while medium crossbreds went off a good 10 per cent, and low descriptions were down to five per cent.

The trade will watch with interest the sale this week at Liverpool, where a more typical offering will be made. In the primary markets, there has been a slightly easier tendency discernible, although it has been by no means pronounced and relates more especially to the poorer wools, good to choice descriptions remaining very firm almost invariably. Moreover, the growers show no inclination to sacrifice their wools, with the season very nearly over, and prices having held so firmly throughout the season thus far, and so they are withdrawing such wools as do not receive a bid reasonably close to the top figures thus far established.

Big Foreign Imports

Receipts of foreign wool are continuing at a heavy rate, approximately 75,000,000 pounds having reached Boston alone since the first of the year, compared with about 25,000,000 pounds last year at the corresponding date. These receipts have been so heavy that they have resulted not only in physical congestion but in some financial congestion, also, so that the necessity of meeting maturing drafts has caused easier prices to prevail for odd lots, now and again, sufficient to keep the market from further advances.

During the week in the American seaboard markets there has been no large movement in wool of any description, although there has been a fairly steady demand for Australian wools at unchanged rates, which still are slightly under replacement rates in the foreign markets but since they show a fair profit they are kept moving.

Odd lots of domestic are reported in the sales occasionally at firm rates, some quarter combing Ohio having been sold at 52 cents for fairly good wool. Australian combing wools have been sold at about $1.25, clean basis, in bond, for 70s; $1.20@1.22 for 64-70s and $1.15 to $1.18 for good to choice 64s. Scoured and pulled wools have been somewhat slow of sale, although the pullers are fairly well sold ahead as a rule.

Wool Growers Hold Back

The situation in the west continues to develop very slowly. Some contracting on the sheep's back has been done in a number of different states all the way from Arizona to Montana and attempts have been made to buy wool on the sheep's back in practically all of the western localities but at such a price that the wool growers have been very unresponsive.

The payment of 50 cents for fine and fine medium clips in Arizona has naturally excited more or less comment. It is not, however, so big a price as might be thought at first, for the wool is reported to be light shrinking and very evenly grown for staple and grade. In fact, it is one of the best clips grown in Arizona. It is reported that the wool has already been turned over to a very large manufacturer at a nominal profit.

Some wool has been contracted in the Dillon section of Montana at 46 cents for wool of half-blood and fine-medium grade principally, which probably would shrink about 60 per cent and would then mean about $1.20, clean landed basis. This price has been paid in Utah, also, for half-blood and three-eighths wools. Fine and fine medium wools in Utah have been bringing around 42@43c.

WHEAT AVERAGES HIGHER IN PRICE

CHICAGO, Feb. 28—Wheat averaged a little higher in price today during the early dealings, unfavorable crop conditions in parts of the winter wheat belt having been the chief bullish factor.

The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to ¼c off, with May $1.18⅝@1.18¾ and July $1.15⅝@1.15½, was followed by an advance all around to above yesterday's finish.

Corn and oats were firmer, traders taking their cue from the action of wheat. After opening at ¼c decline to a like advance, May 74@74⅜c, the market made slight general gains.

Oats started unchanged to ¼@⅜c higher, May 44⅝@44¾, and later held near the initial figures.

Provisions were inactive and without material change.

MONTGOMERY WARD HAS GOOD EARNINGS ON CLASS A SHARES

With business restored to a profitable basis after two years of losses, it is possible to form some idea of the earning power of Montgomery Ward & Co. following the change in its capital structure made upon reorganization in 1919.

In the year ended Dec. 31, last, net after taxes was $4,562,607 compared with a loss of $9,887,396 in 1921. Preferred dividends were $344,619. Sinking fund requirements totaled $600,000 and reserves required under the charter took another $900,000. This left $2,717,988 to be carried to surplus, equivalent to $13.25 a share on the 205,000 7 per cent cumulative class A shares outstanding. Accumulations on class A total 15¾ per cent, or $3,228,750.

Accumulations of 7 per cent on the preferred were cleared off at the end of last year and regular payments have been restored which opens the way for resumption of dividends on class A shares.

Deductions for sinking fund and reserves in 1922 of $1,500,000 represented three years' requirements, the company having defaulted on these in 1920 and 1921. These deductions will aggregate only $500,000 annually.

Because of $3,228,750 accumulations on the class A, application of any earnings to the common capitalization will remain somewhat distant even after dividends on the A shares have been restored.

AMALGAMATIONS OF SMALLER BANKS IN JAPAN ENCOURAGED

One of the soft spots in the situation in Japan is the amount of bad paper held by the banks, says a cable to the United States Department of Commerce covering economic and commercial developments. The general policy of holding up the weak banks puts an undue burden upon the stronger banks.

The Minister of Finance has announced his policy to encourage the amalgamation of many of the small banks, which would do much to prevent the panics which have threatened the Japanese business world in consequence of the failures of minor banks.

There are in Japan about 2000 banks, large and small, of which 70 per cent have registered capital of less than 500,000 yen each. Competition between the numerous small banks works to the detriment of their credit and stability.

The Japanese Central Bank of Manchuria, which has been projected for some time, now appears to be assured. The bank is expected to be capitalized at 100,000,000 yen and to be authorized to issue gold notes.

SWEDISH STRIKES UNFAVORABLE TO SEVERAL TRADES

Strikes in the Swedish wood pulp, paper, lumber, and iron industries are affecting about 65,000 workmen, reports H. Sorenson, assistant trade commissioner, to the United States Department of Commerce, while the stevedores' strike at Goteborg, effective Feb. 16, involves 1500 more. Industries are naturally slackened by these strikes and by lockouts. Government mediation has been unsuccessful, so far, in bringing about settlements.

Unemployment amounted to 46,000 on Jan. 1, compared with 43,500 on Nov. 13 and 37,300 on Nov. 1.

The official cost of living index for January stood at 183, only one point above the December position, which had shown a decrease of 7 points for the last quarter of 1922. The wholesale price index for January was given as 156, as compared with 154 on Dec. 1 and 156 for November.

UNITED STATES HOFFMAN REPORT

United States Hoffman Machinery Corporation in 1922 had net earnings of $887,550, equal to $5.91 a share on the 150,000 shares of no par value stock. Gross business was $5,535,506 and gross income $1,497,582.

The present company succeeded the United States Hoffman Machinery Company in January, 1922. Organization expenses and all charges of the predecessor company, totaling $134,596, will be written off against surplus, leaving $792,954 before amortization of patents.

OIL CONCERN BUILDS TANKS

LONDON, Feb. 28—The British Petroleum Company, Ltd., intending Sunderland to be the principal oil storage center of the northeast coast, has started construction there of tanks with a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons.

SOUTH WALES COAL TIE-UP

LONDON, Feb. 28—Many collieries are idle in South Wales owing to inadequate dock facilities to expedite exports. Admiralty coal has advanced 1s. a ton.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS PUBLIC SERVICE EARNINGS LARGER

Central Illinois Public Service Co. earned $4.35 a share on $8,511,900 common in 1922, compared with $2.71 a share on $8,047,900 in 1921:

	1922	1921
Gross	$8,355,042	$5,678,685
Net	1,858,159	1,641,515
Balance after charges	636,778	434,084
Surplus after pf divs.	370,904	225,799

LIGHT DEALINGS ON LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Feb. 28—Dealings in securities on the stock exchange continued restricted today, but the general feeling remained confident.

The oil group exhibited steadiness with the tendency to advance. Royal Dutch was 35½, Shell Transport Trading 4¼, Mexican Eagle 2½.

Home rails were firm and moved upward on purchasing for investment. Dollar descriptions ranged around previous levels notwithstanding good earnings. Argentine rails were dull and irregular.

Industrials were good in spots. Rubber shares were dull in sympathy with the staple. Kaffirs moved within narrow limits with changes mixed.

Some Gilt-Edged issues gained ground. French loans were quiet and weaker following Paris.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5%	5%
Outside commercl paper	4¾	4¾
Year money	5@5¼	5 @5¼
Customers coml loans	5@5½	4¾@5¼
Individual cus col loans	5½	5½

	Today	Yesterday
Bar silver in New York	66⅜c	66c
Bar silver in London	31⅝d	31⅝d
Mexican dollars	50⅜c	50⅜c
Bar gold in London	88s	88s 1d
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	1⅛	1⅛
Domestic bar silver	99⅝c	99⅝c

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	4 @4⅛%
30@60 days	4 @4⅛
Under 30 days	4 @4⅛
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	4⅛@4⅜
30@60 days	4⅛@4⅜
Under 30 days	4⅛@4⅜
Eligible Private Banks—	
60@90 days	4⅛@4⅜
30@60 days	4⅛@4⅜
Under 30 days	4⅛@4⅜

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4½	Chicago	4½
New York	4	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4
Amsterdam	4	London	3
Athens	6½	Madrid	5½
Berlin	12	Paris	5
Bombay	7	Prague	5
Budapest	8	Rome	5½
Brussels	5½	Sofia	9½
Bucharest	6	Stockholm	4½
Calcutta	4	Swiss Bank	3½
Christiania	5	Tokyo	6
Copenhagen	5	Vienna	7
Helsingfors	9	Warsaw	7
Lisbon	7		

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$67,000,000	$807,000,000
Year ago today	50,000,000	
Balances	27,000,000	101,000,000
Year ago today	14,000,000	
Exchgs. for month	1,426,000,000	
F. R. Bank credit	27,305,640	66,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling—	Current	Last previous	Parity
Demand	$4.70⅞	$4.71¼	$4.8648
Cables	4.70⅞	4.71½	4.8648
Francs	.0612	.0616	.193
Guilders	.3955	.3953	.402
*Marks	.044½	.044½	.238
Lire	.0481½	.0488	.193
Swiss francs	.1875	.1878	.193
Pesetas	.1561	.1565	.193
Belgian francs	.0536	.0540	.193
*Kronen (Aus.)	.014½	.0141½	.2026
Sweden	.2652	.2652	.268
Denmark	.1942	.1948	.268
Norway	.1839	.1858	.268
Greece	.01107	.0109	.193
Argentina	.849	.847	.9648
*Poland	.021	.02	.2380
Hungary	.0003½	.0003½	.2030
Servia	.0097⅝	.0097½	.2030
Finland	.0272	.0271	.1930
Czecoslovakia	.0297	.0297	.2026
Rumania	.0047½	.0046½	.1930
Portugal	.045	.045	1.08
Shanghai	.73¾	.73	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5425	.54	.78
Bombay	.3180	.3175	.4866
Yokohama	.484	.484	.4984
Brazil	.113	.112	.3244
Uruguay	.84⅞	.85	1.0342
Chile	.1255	.127	.3650
Peru	4.21	4.18	4.8685

*Cents a thousand.

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KENNECOTT COPPER MAY ABSORB UTAH COPPER COMPANY

Negotiations Said to Involve Inclusion Also of Mother Lode

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Negotiations are under way calling for the absorption of Utah Copper Company by Kennecott Copper Corporation. It is expected if present plans are successful that Utah will become a more important and direct unit of the Kennecott organization.

According to present plans stockholders of Utah Copper Company are expected to be given the privilege of exchanging their stock for that of the Kennecott Corporation on a basis yet to be determined but it is thought in some circles it will be 1 2-3 or possibly two shares of Kennecott for each share of Utah.

It is understood that larger stockholders of Utah feel the exchange should involve a larger proportion of Kennecott stock than the ration outlined. But the Kennecott officials working on the plan are disinclined to make it more attractive.

This is but a part of the plan under consideration, it being pointed out the deal, if finally consummated, will involve the establishment of a closer relation between Kennecott, Braden, Utah and Mother Lode corporations.

It is felt through the closer grouping of activities of these four companies and bringing about of a more intensive and aggressive operating policy more beneficial results will be obtained.

Therefore it is understood the initial transaction will call for the merging of Kennecott, Utah, and Braden, and perhaps later on an offer may be made to stockholders of Mother Lode, so this corporation also will be more closely confined to the direction of Kennecott.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER

Mississippi River Power Company, a Stone & Webster company, for the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows earnings available for reserves, replacements, and dividends of $914,578, comparing with $781,985 in 1921.

RAILWAY STEEL SPRING EARNS $10.23 A SHARE

The Railway Steel Spring Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports earnings of $2,327,294 after charges, depreciation and federal tax, equal, after preferred dividends, to $10.23 a share on the common, compared with $4.49 in 1921.

Current assets on Dec. 31 were $14,222,642, and current liabilities $1,018,632, a ratio of about 13 to 1. Working capital was $13,204,010, compared with $12,569,640 a year previous, an increase of $634,370. Included in current assets is $8,610,135 investments, which, the report states, consist chiefly of United States Government securities. Cash holdings are $1,131,482.

Cash and security holdings are equal to $72.16 a share on the $13,500,000 common stock.

The Railway Steel Spring Co. income account for the year 1921 compares as follows:

	1922	1921
Net earnings	*$2,327,294	*$1,551,636
Pfd divs	945,000	945,000
Com divs	1,080,000	1,080,000
Surplus	302,294	†472,364
P & l surp	12,771,284	12,456,990

*After deducting expenses, depreciation, reserve for taxes, etc. †deficit.

AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES

R. L. Day & Co. sold the following securities at auction today:

25 Wamsutta Mills 104, off ⅛
5 Pepperell Mfg 155, off 2
25 U. S. Worsted 1st pfd 63, off 1½
214 Ludlow Mfg. Asso. 148, up 4¾
100 Walter Baker Ltd 123, unchanged
4 Boston Real Estate Trust 90, up 13
53 Draper Corp. 167½, off 1¼
50 U. S. Envelope Co. pfd 110¾, off 1⅝
25 Old Colony Woolen pfd 4½
10 American Brick pfd 23

Wise Hobbs and Arnold sold following securities:

100 Ludlow Mfg. Associates ex-div. 148.
10 B. B. and R. Knight pfd. 58½, up 5.
5 Ipswich Mills, com. 55, unchanged.
18 American Mfg., pfd. 87½, up ¾.
6 American Glue com 68¼, off 3¾.
50 Plymouth Cord, 106½@⅝, up 1½@⅝.
10 Merrimac Chemical Co., 96¼, up ¾.

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM

The Phillips Petroleum concern reports $3,844,876 as operating income for the last quarter of 1922, operating and general expenses, taxes, and interest $1,377,488, leaving a profit before depletion and depreciation deductions, of $2,467,388.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (Special)—The divisions of customs, Treasury Department, has just ruled that imported towels, sheets, pillow cases, table cloths, napkins, bedspreads, etc., specially manufactured abroad with the name, monogram or crest interwoven thereon, for use in this country by hotels, clubs, steamboats, and railroads, must be marked with the country of origin by means of printed paster labels. This expense, the treasury points out, is not at all disproportionate to the value of the individual article. E. W. Camp, chief of the customs division, takes occasion to emphasize in this ruling that the department cannot recognize the slight additional cost of marking imported articles as grounds for exemption. To do so, he declares, would nullify the intent of Congress and exempt every article covered by the statute.

Duty refund is granted on 439 dozen cotton gloves, damaged by water while in transit from New York to Boston in bond, via the Eastern Steamship Company, in a decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers granting a petition of the Brown Durrell Company of Boston. Claim for abatement of the duties collected on the damaged merchandise was made under section 563 of the tariff act of 1922. Judge Adamson finds that the evidence fully supported the contention and that relief should be accorded.

Overruling a protest of Applebee & Neuman, Inc., the customs board finds that imported agate button blanks, containing one hole, were properly assessed for duty at 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 339, act of 1913. Claims for a lower rate are denied.

The duty on hardened whale oil is reduced in a decision sustaining protests of George S. Bush & Co., Inc., and B. R. Anderson & Co., of Seattle, and Swayne, Hoyt & Co. of San Francisco. Duty was assessed on the oil at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 5, tariff act of 1913. Judge Brown finds that the rate should have been 5 cents a gallon under paragraph 44.

LONDON EXCHANGE RULING

LONDON, Feb. 28—The stock exchange has given a decision making optional the rule that brokers must record a price of every transaction of £100 or over.

HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS

MONTREAL, Feb. 28—The report of the Howard Smith Paper Mills for 1922 shows total sales of $3,908,243, an increase of $999,702, and a surplus after dividends of $154,869, compared with $71,699 in 1921.

FRENCH FINANCES AT PRESENT SEEM TO BE UNSETTLED

Lack of Agreement on the Budget Contributes to Exchange Weaknesses

PARIS, Feb. 28—The budget is again before the chamber on proposals to eliminate deficit, but finance committee and Government are still at odds. Meanwhile, it becomes necessary to vote a third monthly credit to enable the Government to carry on.

The deadlock is widely deplored, and believed largely responsible for weakness in exchanges. The latter continues to produce hand-to-mouth conditions in business, and trade figures for January show manufacturers reducing to a minimum purchases of raw materials abroad. Textile and other industries are expecting considerable slowing of activities, while naturally the iron and steel trade is already nearly at a standstill.

Fortunately, the communist union's attempt of a general stoppage of mines failed completely, but the owners have had to consent to increase wages under pressure from the non-communist federation, which embraces the bulk of miners. There are signs of an extension and upward movement of wages in other industries.

The Bourse had a serious setback at the beginning of last week, but reacted quickly and again all prices are rising. Money remains plentiful, but rates are rising. The Russians are strong owing to reports of the Government intention to reopen negotiations with Moscow and because official unsoundness is regarded as past.

FRANCE'S DEBT TO BRITAIN

LONDON, Feb. 28—France's total indebtedness to Great Britain, including accrued interest, approximates £610,000,000, the House of Commons was informed yesterday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"ONYX" HOSIERY, INC.

NEW YORK—The "Onyx" Hosiery, Inc., reports for 1922 net profits, after depreciation and federal taxes, of $1,906,806, compared with $1,074,051 in 1921.

NEW ISSUE

$6,000,000

Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc.

7% Ten Year Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Notes

Dated March 1, 1923 Due March 1, 1933

Interest payable without deduction for normal Federal Income Tax up to 2%. Callable as a whole or in part at any time on 30 days' notice at 105 during the first year and at ½% less each year thereafter, reaching 100½ in the tenth year

Capitalization (Upon completion of present financing)

7% Ten Year Collateral Trust Gold Notes (this issue),		$6,000,000
Preferred Stock 7% Cumulative,		5,559,100
Common Stock (no par value),	17,400 shares	
Class B Stock (no par value),	10,119 shares	

From a letter Mr. Edwin Farnham Greene, President, further summarizes as follows:

BUSINESS: The Company's business, which started in 1832, comprises (1) Engineering and Management of industrial plants, particularly textile mills, and (2) ownership in stocks of various well-known textile mills, including mills under its management. It has now acquired all the assets of The Greelock Company (41% of whose stock it previously owned) and thus directly owns a controlling interest in Lancaster Mills, International Cotton Mills and Roxbury Carpet Company, a one-half interest in Winnsboro Mills common stock and also large investments in stocks of Pacific Mills and The Lawton Mills Corporation.

SECURITY: These Notes will be the direct obligation of Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., secured by pledge of capital stocks as follows:

	Amount Pledged — Par Value	Amount Pledged — Percentage of total Outstanding	Present Valuation — Per Share	Present Valuation — Amount	Present Dividend Rate
Pacific Mills,	$4,000,000	10%	$97.50	$3,900,000	6%
Lancaster Mills, Common,	1,300,000	52%	145.00	1,885,000	**10%
Winnsboro Mills, Common,	1,000,000	50%	150.00	1,500,000	8%
The Lawton Mills Corporation,	600,000	30%	150.00	900,000	10%
International Cotton Mills, Common,	*5,000,000	69.8%	*19.00	1,900,000	
Roxbury Carpet Co., Common,	520,000	52%	100.00	520,000	
Total	$12,420,000			$10,605,000	

*Par $50 per share. **In 1922 Lancaster Mills paid an extra cash dividend of 10% making 20% paid in that year.

ASSETS: Total net assets of the Company, upon completion of this financing are valued at $12,433,354, or more than twice this issue of $6,000,000 Notes. Present valuation of pledged collateral alone ($10,605,000) is more than 1¾ times this issue.

EARNINGS: For 6 years ending December 31, 1922, the Company's net earnings, combined with its present stockholding proportion of net profits earned by the four Mills in which it has at least a 50% voting interest, but including only the regular dividends on stocks of Pacific Mills and Lawton Mills, have averaged $1,405,917 per year, equal to 3 1-3 times $420,000 annual interest charges on these Notes. Dividends in 1922 on the pledged collateral alone were $640,000, or more than 1½ times these charges.

The combined net earnings of the Company and the above mills, as a group, are now running at a rate fully up to the average annual earnings of the last 6 years.

SINKING FUNDS for purchase or call of Notes will be payable March 1 of each year, (the first payment based upon earnings of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1923), as follows:

1924-26 An amount equal to 50% of the net earnings of the Company available for dividends on the common and Class B stock during the preceding fiscal year.

1927-29 $300,000, plus an amount equal to the net earnings of the Company after interest, taxes, etc., as defined in the Trust Agreement, during the preceding fiscal year, but such additional amount not to exceed $200,000 per year.

1930-32 $300,000, plus an amount equal to the net earnings of the Company after interest, taxes, etc., as defined in the Trust Agreement, during the preceding fiscal year, but such additional amount not to exceed $300,000 per year.

FINANCIAL CONDITION: Upon completion of this financing, in addition to the stocks pledged to secure these Notes, the Company will have more than $2,800,000 current assets (including $1,000,000 par value of Pacific Mills stock and $762,000 cash), against current liabilities of $1,000,000.

We recommend these Notes for investment

Price 100 and accrued Interest, Yielding 7%

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Established 1848

New York 44 State Street, Boston, 8 Chicago

HIGGINSON & CO., London

The above statements, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe to be accurate and reliable.

COLLINS BETTER IN SECOND MATCH

Improves Over First Game, Defeating Dr. Roscow, 300-127 —Renner and Clarkson Win

AMATEUR CLASS A BILLIARDS

(First Division)	W.	L.	H.R.	P.C.
J. A. Clinton Jr.	1	0	88	1.000
T. H. Clarkson	1	0	39	1.000
P. N. Collins	1	1	88	.500
Jacob Klinger	0	1	61	.000
R. M. Roscow	0	1	29	.000
(Second Division)				
F. S. Appleby	1	0	69	1.000
E. A. Renner	1	0	48	1.000
E. W. Gardner	1	0	27	1.000
Julian Rice	0	1	23	.000
R. M. Lord	0	2	31	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—P. N. Collins of Chicago exhibited the best billiards of the day yesterday in the twentieth renewal of the annual United States amateur 18.2 balkline billiard championship at the Crescent Athletic Club, when he defeated Dr. R. M. Roscow of Baltimore, Class B champion, in 17 innings by a score of 300-127.

In the other two matches played in the afternoon, E. A. Renner of Youngstown, O., disposed of R. M. Lord of Chicago, 300-138, in 29 innings, and T. H. Clarkson of the New York Amateur Billiard Club managed to win from Jacob Klinger, Liederkwors Club, New York, after 40 innings of safety play for the most part, by a score of 300 to 258.

Collins was inclined to try force shots in the opening innings but after Dr. Roscow gained a lead of 60 to 47 in the ninth he changed his tactics and in an exhibition of perfect nursing and postion play ran 31, 79 and 27 in succession, giving him a lead of 184 to 65. Dr. Roscow did his best with runs of 14 and 29, but did not seem up to the form he exhibited last week in the Class B championship and another run of 88 settled the Chicago expert within 28 points of victory, which he took with an unfinished run of the same general character as his earlier ones, three innings later. The score by innings:

P. N. Collins—1 0 7 6 1 24 4 3 1 31 79 27 0 88 3 0 25—300. Innings—17. Ave.—17 11-17. High Run—88.

Dr. R. M. Roscow—0 0 19 2 17 7 3 0 12 0 5 14 29 10 0 9—127. Innings—16. Ave.—7 15-16. High Run—29. Referee—W. J. Ryan.

Renner started off well with runs of 48 and 43 in the first eight innings and passed 200 in the seventeenth, but failed to keep up the pace. His opentable play was his strongest asset as he seemed unable or indifferent to position shots for close work or nursing. Lord did not seem up to the standard of play for championships, and not until almost his final inning did he get the balls into position for continued play, and made runs of 30 and 31. The score by innings:

E. A. Renner—0 5 48 20 5 0 9 43 3 0 0 4 0 2 25 13 29 21 17 1 0 10 6 14 4 1 14 5 3—300. Innings—29. Ave.—10 10-29. High Run—48.

R. M. Lord—2 0 14 4 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 3 0 9 4 17 10 1 0 0 1 8 30 0 0 0 31 0—138. Innings—28. Ave.—4 25-28. High Run—31. Referee—W. J. Ryan.

Neither Clarkson nor Klinger attempted to score heavily in their match, both playing safety shots to hold the other off from scoring. Klinger made a run of 61 early in the contest but Clarkson overtook him at 93 and they kept even from the eighth to the thirty-first, when Clarkson worked his way ahead and held it to the finish. The score by innings:

T. H. Clarkson—22 5 2 9 8 8 0 39 1 3 12 16 1 0 8 9 2 21 30 1 0 18 0 10 1 0 0 2 0 3 13 1 25 12 9 4 0 0 3 1—300. Innings 40. Ave.—7 20-40. High Run—39.

Jacob Klinger—0 2 61 11 0 0 8 1 7 4 2 13 12 4 11 27 2 0 13 0 0 4 13 2 11 20 0 0 0 4 2 8 0 9 6 0 0 1 0—258. Innings—39. Ave.—6 18-40. High Run—61. Referee—W. J. Ryan.

Pro. Golf Body to Protest Decision

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Protest against the decision of the United States Golf Association that the method of qualifying for the national open championship be not changed, will be made by the Professional Golfers' Association, George Sargent, president of the latter organization, has written in the issue of its official organ, published today.

The Professional Golfers' Association proposed two qualifying rounds, one in the east and the other in the west, to avoid delay when the championship begins, and incidentally to use the gallery receipts, so it is understood, to increase the benevolent fund of the association.

Two extra courses could be obtained for initiation of the plan this year, Mr. Sargent wrote.

U. S. WOMEN'S INDOOR TENNIS DATES OUT

Notices are out for the women's indoor lawn tennis championship of the United States, which is to take place on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., beginning Monday, March 12. The singles will be started at 9 a. m., Monday, with the doubles starting Tuesday morning and the mixed doubles Wednesday morning.

There are sure to be new champions in two of the events this winter, as Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York, holder of the singles title in 1915, 1916, 1918, 1921 and 1922, is now at Monte Carlo, and will, therefore, be unable to defend. As Mrs. Mallory with W. T. Tilden 2d., men's singles champion of the United States, is the holder of the mixed doubles title, there will be new champions in this event. Mrs. F. H. Godfrey and Mrs. J. B. Jessup, the doubles champion, are expected to defend their title.

WALKER BREAKS COURSE RECORD

BELLEAIR Heights, Fla., Feb. 28—Cyril Walker of the Englewood Country Club, broke the record on the Belleair links, yesterday, when he went around the championship course in 66 strokes. Two weeks ago, Capt. E. F. Carter, the British golfer, played around in 67.

PRINCETON TO GET HAHN

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 28—Archie Hahn, freshman track coach and varsity trainer for the last three years at the University of Michigan, will leave at the end of the present college year to become assistant track coach to Keene Fitzpatrick at Princeton, it was announced yesterday. Hahn, for five years prior to coming here, was track coach at Brown University.

Harvard's Fine Hockey Outer Defense



Left to Right: Capt. George Owen Jr. '23, Right Defense and W. E. Crosby Jr '24, Left Defense

MISSOURI VALLEY TITLE MAY BE DECIDED THIS EVENING

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C
Kansas	15	0	1.000
Missouri	13	1	.929
Iowa State	9	6	.600
Washington	7	5	.583
Drake	7	6	.538
Oklahoma	5	11	.313
Grinnell	4	11	.267
Nebraska	4	11	.267
Kansas State	1	12	.077

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28 (Special)—Within the next six days, the championship basketball race of the Missouri Valley Conference smashes to a grand climax. Tonight the title may be decided in a battle between University of Kansas, as yet undefeated, and University of Missouri, defeated once. If Kansas wins, the title is clear for the Jayhawkers with a clean slate of 16 victories. If Missouri, once defeated, wins, it has a chance to tie for honors by capturing its final game Saturday, when Washington University invades Columbia.

All schedules should be cleaned up Saturday except for two postponed games between Washington and Drake University. Both of these contests are scheduled for St. Louis on next Monday and Tuesday. Drake and Washington have been close riyals in standing all season and their battle will have the interest of an anti-climax.

Attention is focused tonight on the championship classic at Lawrence, Kan. In a previous engagement Kansas outscored Missouri, 21 to 19, the only defeat met by the Columbia five. The question is, "Can Kansas do it again?" Coach George Bond has the league's leading scorer at Missouri in J. A. Browning '23, forward, who has tabulated 208 points.

A. T. Ackerman '25, forward, has counted 158 points for Coach F. C. Allen's undefeated machine. He has played one more game than Browning. Ackerman is more generally supported, however, by team mates who can be expected to score when he is closely guarded. Missouri depends heavily upon Browning's individual brilliance.

Before Washington receives Drake it must again clash with University of Nebraska, the encounter coming at Lincoln, Friday. Last week, in a battle at St. Louis, Washington defeated Nebraska, 34 to 32, in two overtime periods. This victory gave Coach C. O. Applegram's team an advantage over Drake in the standing, and another win over Nebraska will put them in a formidable position. Washington's best scorer, J. J. Minner '25, forward, captured third place in individual records with 161 points, while Drake's best man, H. A. Wilhelm '23, forward, is one point behind him.

Washington faces the possibility of another defeat in tackling Missouri at Columbia. A previous encounter was lost to the Tigers by a count of 26 to 22. Drake has another opponent, Kansas State Agricultural College, which invades Des Moines Saturday. The Aggies have lost all but one of their battles to date, and Drake expects to repeat the previous defeat, which was by a score of 38 to 12.

The Aggies face two other contests, visiting Iowa State College at Ames on Thursday, and tackling Grinnell College at Grinnell on Friday. Iowa State has been going well in recent games. Should it win its second encounter with Kansas State Agricultural College, as it did the first, by a tally of 22 to 14, it will finish its season with a record of 10 victories and six defeats, thus assuring third place. The success of Coach W. S. Chandler's five depends largely on the scoring of R. H. Greene '23, forward, who holds second place in individual totals with 201.

Oklahoma completed its schedule Monday with a victory, 40 to 25, over the Kansas Aggies. Its record was five wins and 11 losses. A. L. Johnson '24, center, was Oklahoma's leading point getter with 80, all on baskets. The individual scores follow:

College and Player—	Goals—Flr	Fl	Pts
J. A. Browning, Missouri	74	60	208
R. H. Greene, Iowa State	53	95	201
J. L. Minner, Washington	43	75	161
Capt. H. A. Wilhelm, Drake	36	84	160
A. T. Ackerman, Kansas	46	66	158
Fred Benz, Grinnell	22	75	119
F. H. Wheat, Missouri	56	1	113
G. T. Warren, Nebraska	33	32	98
W. O. Usher, Nebraska	36	23	95
W. G. Bowman, Kansas	34	19	87
W. G. Boelter, Drake	42	1	85
J. J. Wulf, Kansas	41	1	83
W. F. Gilmer, Oklahoma	20	43	83
A. L. Johnson, Oklahoma	40	0	80
Herbert Bunker, Missouri	37	0	74
Capt. F. L. Foval, Kansas S.	23	18	64
F. W. Wallace, Oklahoma	20	17	57
P. P. Rumold, Kansas State	15	23	53
L. T. Raff, Iowa State	25	3	53
George Critchett, Grinnell	24	5	53
Capt. W. M. Cocke, Oklahoma	22	8	52
D. B. Faurot, Missouri	26	0	52
P. S. Endacott, Kansas	23	2	48
Ralph Lester, Missouri	18	11	47
Tanner Jacobson, Iowa State	23	0	46
C. T. Black, Kansas	21	4	46
Capt. Walter Thumser, Wash.	22	1	45
M. O. Ruppert, Oklahoma	20	2	42
N. W. Whitehill, Grinnell	16	7	39
J. K. Cosier, Nebraska	16	2	34
Arthur Doolen, Kansas State	16	0	32
Millard Gelvin, Grinnell	11	10	32
J. B. Aldridge, Oklahoma	12	5	29
E. H. Wagner, Washington	13	3	29
Jack Sparks, Drake	10	8	28
M. J. Klepser, Nebraska	13	0	26
Andrew McDonald, Kansas	10	6	26
Cleatie Devine, Drake	12	0	24
R. E. Van Akin, Drake	12	0	24
Milo Tipton, Nebraska	11	0	22
R. A. Fearing, Grinnell	11	0	22
W. W. Morse, Oklahoma	9	3	21
A. A. Gharrett, Drake	9	0	18
H. G. Webber, Kansas State	9	0	18
W. P. Riddlesbarger, Nebraska	8	2	18
M. V. Lyle, Washington	6	5	17
G. D. Roberts, Iowa State	7	2	16
A. E. Woestemeyer, Kansas	8	0	16
R. S. Hays, Missouri	8	0	16
L. W. Grothusen, Kansas State	7	0	14
Fred Schultz, Kansas State	5	3	13
Richard Wheeler, Oklahoma	6	0	12
B. C. Fredericks, Kansas	4	3	11
C. R. Sherk, Iowa State	4	0	8
J. H. Bogo, Grinnell	4	0	8
H. P. Bonebrake, Oklahoma	4	0	8
Abraham Marcovis, Drake	3	1	7
W. L. Lane, Iowa State	3	0	6
R. C. Russell, Nebraska	3	0	6
Guy Bradley, Drake	2	2	6
K. P. Vanice, Missouri	3	0	6
L. S. Elstner, Missouri	2	0	5
R. D. Hahn, Kansas State	2	1	5
S. E. Orebaugh, Drake	2	0	4
G. T. Scott, Nebraska	2	0	4
John Brown, Kansas State	2	0	4
J. R. Mosby, Kansas	2	0	4
Adolph Rupp, Kansas	2	0	4
M. G. Volz, Nebraska	2	0	4
W. V. Wilkins, Kansas	2	0	4
C. G. Brehm, Grinnell	2	0	4
F. C. Helea, Kansas State	2	0	4
Ford Bishop, Oklahoma	2	0	4
Leonard Winters, Grinnell	2	0	4
A. W. Cantwell, Washington	2	0	4
Ward Hilt, Kansas	1	1	3
F. F. Diwoky, Iowa State	1	1	3
J. G. Hutton, Washington	1	1	3
J. T. Smith, Grinnell	1	0	2
F. D. Carmen, Nebraska	1	0	2
A. J. McKee, Kansas State	1	0	2
R. O. Quinn, Oklahoma	0	2	2
A. C. Schnauss, Washington	1	0	2
J. B. Engle, Kansas	1	0	2
J. C. Holland, Nebraska	1	0	2
O. K. Niess, Washington	1	0	2
R. C. Cushman, Grinnell	1	0	2
T. E. Quinn, Washington	0	1	1
C. C. Wilson, Oklahoma	0	1	1
G. W. Gilman, Kansas State	0	1	1

ATHLETIC LEAGUE FOR GIRLS A POSSIBILITY

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 28—Interscholastic competition for girl athletes in the Chicago public schools on a scale approaching that afforded boys is a possibility of the near future, it was stated here by E. C. Delaporte, athletic director for the Board of Education, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

An investigating committee that has been at work for some time is expected to report shortly favoring the organization of a girls' branch of the Chicago Public Schools Athletic League, according to Director Delaporte.

"Athletics for girls, athletics for everybody, are with us and with us to stay," said Director Delaporte, outlining what he believes a commonsense way of looking at this heatedly discussed subject. "Athletics for girls are no new thing, as some of the opponents of the movement seem to believe.

"For some 20 years they have been developing. It is only a question of time until girls will branch out of intramural athletics, at present in a high stage of evolution, into competitive athletics. We should recognize the inevitability of this and get ready to supervise and regulate girls' activities in the best way."

CLEVELAND HAS NEW PITCHER

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 28—Dispatches from the training camp at Lakeland, Fla., today, brought the first announcement that the Cleveland Indians have a new pitcher. He is Albert Spaulding, a native of Haverhill, Mass., where he pitched for a semiprofessional team last season. Among his achievements was a no-hit game, in which the only man to reach first base was a hit batsman. He is a right-hander.

CRIMSON TO PLAY TIGERS TONIGHT

Loser Will Be Out of Race for "Big-Three" Hockey Title

LINEUP FOR TONIGHT'S GAME

HARVARD		PRINCETON
Walker, lw	rw,	Van Gerbig
Beals, c	c,	Davis,
Laroque, rw	lw,	Stout
Crosby, ld	rd,	Scull
Owen, rd	ld,	Wall
Bigelow, g	g,	Gleason

Starting with tonight's hockey contest between Harvard and Princeton universities at the Boston Arena, the remainder of the week with the exception of Friday night, will entertain three of the best contests of the season and it will be hard for hockey followers to choose a particular contest to watch.

Princeton practiced here last night for just a short work out and appears to be in the best of condition. It is regretted in the Orange and Black squad that L. G. Norrie '24, left wing, is not to play again for that means that Capt. H. H. Van Gerbig '24 moves from right defense to the wing, and, although it strengthens the forward line, the defense is noticeably weaker. A. C. Wall '24, left defense, teamed well with Van Gerbig on their last appearance here, and has improved considerably since. One of the smallest men on the team may have to share the most of the responsibility and that person is the Tigers' little goal tender, J. A. Gleason '24. The impression he made jumping around in front of the Princeton net has not been forgotten, as his work helped defeat the Crimson in the game here earlier in the season.

The Crimson was still a little uncertain as to its regular lineup when the Tigers came here before and brought such a finished combination, but since then has hurried and developed a much improved sextet that turned the Orange and Black back in its own rink, 2 to 1, last Saturday. Although the visitors are the better skaters and the more rugged it is expected that the Crimson will rely on checking to stop the Tigers from starting fast combined attacks.

E. M. Beals '25 will probably start at center for the Crimson, but it is doubtful if he will play any great length of time. Joseph Larocque Jr. '23 and C. G. Walker '24 will play left and right wings respectively, with F. S. Hill '24 to alternate. Capt. George Owen Jr., right defense, and W. E. Crosby, left defense, are relied upon to furnish the necessary defense against the oncoming Princeton attacks that work past the forward line. It is expected, however, that one or both will alternate in the forward line at times and J. W. Hammond '25 will play defense. Chandler Bigelow '25 is becoming noted for his sterling work in goal and as he has worked against the Tigers twice, he is expected to be the choice of Coach W. H. Claffin Jr. for tonight.

MIAMI TEAMS LEAVE FOR HAVANA MARCH 8

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 27 (Special)—Miami is to send tennis, track, basketball and swimming and diving teams to Havana March 8, for the purpose of meeting similar teams representing that city in the series of international matches, which is being held between these two cities. The Cuban athletes are now leading with 68 points to 65, and the Miami representatives hope to overcome and pass this lead. It is possible that golf and baseball teams may be sent.

Present plans call for the opening of the competition Thursday, March 9, with the tennis singles in the morning and basketball in the evening. On Saturday the tennis doubles will be played in the morning, the track meet held in the afternoon and basketball in the evening. The swimming and diving teams will compete Sunday, while Monday will be open for the playing off of possible ties or the addition of any other competitions.

BERLIN SEXTET WINS OVER NEW HAVEN, 2-0

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 28—The Berlin Hockey Club of New Hampshire defeated the strong New Haven Hockey Club here, last night, in a hard-played contest by the score of 2 to 0. L. C. Gauthier, center for the visitors, worked his way through the local defense and scored shortly after the start of the game. With the locals playing a four-man offense, C. I. Trihey, Berlin right wing man, broke away and scored past H. E. Reaume, in goal for the locals, in the third period for the second and final count of the game. The summary:

BERLIN		NEW HAVEN
Rivard, G. Gauthier, lw	rw,	Lowrey
L. Gauthier, c	c,	S. Veno
Trihey, rw	lw,	W. Veno
McLaughlin, ld	rd,	Armstrong
Spriggins, rd	ld,	Shay
Maltais, g	g,	Reaume

Score—Berlin Hockey Club 2, New Haven Hockey Club 0. Goals—L. Gauthier, Trihey, for Berlin. Referee—Wanamaker. Time—Three 15m. periods.

MRS. GODFREY SURPRISES

PALM BEACH, Feb. 27—Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, provided the first upset of the thirteenth annual women's singles tennis championship of Florida when she defeated Miss L. H. Bancroft, the highest ranked player now in this country and also a member of the same Boston club, by scores of 6—0, 4—6, 6—4, on the Royal Poinciana courts today.

For Hotels and Cafes
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PURDUE FIVE WINS FROM OHIO STATE

Winners Set a New High Score Mark in I. C. A. A. Race

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 28 (Special)—Purdue University basketball team took a one-sided game from that of the Ohio University here last night, 53 to 20. The winners set a new high score mark in the Intercollegiate Conference for this season. From the first tip off, when the ball shot to W. G. Eversman '23, under the basket from where he counted, the Purdue five was off on their way to a high score. The Ohio State lineup was changed several times during the first period in an effort to get a combination to stop Purdue.

D. V. Holwerda '23, kept up his good work from the foul line by making good seven free throws out of seven chances in the first half. He added two from the floor. Eversman, with his fast floor work, scored five goals from near the basket. B. B. Gullion '25, did good work in following up shots. Coach W. L. Lambert sent in four substitutes near the end of the game.

Purdue only scored six points with these men in. Holwera, with nine foul goals and five field goals, led the scoring. Gullion had seven field goals to his credit. This is the first game in which he has shown his real ability at hitting the basket. H. H. Blair '23, J. F. Miner '24, and A. G. Haid '25 did the best work for Ohio State. Miner led his team in scoring with eight points, and the score stood 31 to 7 at the half. The summary:

PURDUE		OHIO STATE
Eversman, Masters, lf	rg,	Haid
Holwerda, rf	lg,	Klein, Wilson
Gullion, Kriegbaum, c	c,	Robinson
Robbins, Tavis, rg	lf,	Matusoff, Blair
Wellman, Treat, lg	rf,	Miner, Matusoff

Score—Purdue University 53, Ohio State University 20. Goals from floor—Gullion 7, Eversman 5, Holwerda 5, Robbins 3, Kriegbaum, Masters for Purdue; Miner 2, Blair 2, Haid 2, Wilson for Ohio State. Goals from foul—Holwerda 9 for Purdue; Miner 4, Blair 2, for Ohio State. Referee—H. V. Millard. Umpire—Maloney.

SKATERS CANCEL ENGAGEMENTS

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 28—Wholesale cancellations of engagements were announced today by prominent amateur skaters when they learned of the resignations of the officers of the Maritime Skating Association following gossip of alleged professionalism in recent meets under their patronage. Investigation of several international skating meets, including recent championships here and the diamond jubilee meet at Moncton, will be undertaken by A. W. Covey, president of the maritime branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

ROSS LOWERS RECORD

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 28—The constantly decreasing record for the championship golf course here went down another notch yesterday under the attack of Alexander Ross, Detroit professional, who turned in a card of 65 against a par of 71. Ross' score was 31—34.

British Polo Team Divides Two Games

Defeats N. Y. Riding Club, After Losing to N. Y. A. Club

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The British pony polo team which is in this city for the purpose of meeting the United States in a series of international matches for the J. R. Townsend trophy is rapidly becoming accustomed to the indoor game as played in this country, and by the time the first of the international matches starts is expected to be in top form.

The British trio, with Capt. F. L. Walford playing at No. 2 instead of Capt. W. F. Holdman, played two practice games at Durland's last night and divided the honors, losing the first game to the New York A. C., 7 goals to 6, but winning the second from the New York Riding Club, 6 to 4.

Capt. K. H. McMullin was the individual star of the two games, scoring eight of his team's total of 12 points, several of them the result of superb drives from difficult angles. The summaries:

N. Y. A. C.		BRITISH
1—G. C. Sherman	Capt.	K. McMullin
2—Maj. T. Allen	Capt.	F. L. Walford
Back—J. C. Richards	Back—	F. W. Eagan

Score—New York A. C. 7, British Polo Team 6. Goals—Allen 3, Sherman 2, Richards 2, for New York; McMullin 4, Walford, Eagan, for British.

BRITISH		NEW YORK R. C.
1—Capt. K. McMullin		D. O. Nelson
2—Capt. F. Walford		P. M. Everts
Back—F. W. Eagan	Back—	H. Crossman

Score—British Polo Team 6, New York Riding Club 4. Goals—McMullin 4, Walford, Eagan, for British; Nelson 3, Crossman, for New York R. C.

FOOTBALL COACHES SIGNED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28—Prof. F. W. Marvel, supervisor of athletics at Brown University, announced upon his return here last evening from Boston that Head Coach E. N. Robinson of the football team, and his assistants, R. W. P. Brown, formerly of Harvard, and E. J. Staff, former Brown gridiron star, had signed contracts earlier in the day to coach the 1923 eleven. With the exception of four years, Coach Robinson has been at the helm of every team since 1898. Brown has been on the coaching staff one year, while Staff has been linecoach for the past two years.

CLEVELAND GETS TOURNEY

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 28 (Special)—Horseshoe Pitchers of America are to have their annual tournament and convention at this city Aug. 27 to Sept. 1, it is announced by R. B. Howard, secretary of the organization. The events were held at Des Moines, Ia., last summer.

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IOWA STATE FIVE BEATS GRINNELL

Winning Basketeers Come From Behind in Final Half

GRINNELL, Ia., Feb. 28 (Special)—Iowa State College came from behind to defeat Grinnell College in their basketball game here last night. The final score was 26 to 17, in favor of Ames, while the count at the end of the first period was 11 to 7, the other way.

The winners had a fast attack that depended chiefly upon the short pass and the bounce pass. Grinnell's slowness in getting her defense organized was largely accountable for her defeat.

Capt. R. H. Greene '23 of Iowa State broke loose in the second period, and sank five field goals. His speedy floor work was the feature of the game. Fred Benz '24 was the offensive star for the losers, with three field goals but from the standpoint of Grinnell, the outstanding feature of the contest was the guarding of M. E. Gelvin '25; he is a sophomore, playing his first season of intercollegiate competition, and his defensive work was of the first order. The summary:

IOWA STATE		GRINNELL
Raff, lf	rg,	Winter
Greene, Shirk, rf	lg,	Whitehill, Cushman
Butcher, c	c,	Benz, Boge, Fearing
Young, Moser, lg	rf,	Critchett
Roberts, Jacobson, rg	lf,	Gelvin

Score—Iowa State College 26, Grinnell College 17. Goals from floor—Greene 6, Raff 2, for Iowa State; Benz 3, Critchett 2, Whitehill, for Grinnell. Goals from foul—Greene 10, for Iowa State; Benz 5, for Grinnell. Referee—Britton of West Point.

DETROIT PLAYERS SIGNED

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 28—The Detroit Americans' roster was complete today, Ira Flagstead, outfielder, and Fred Haney, infielder, having submitted their signed contracts. They were the last of the Tigers to sign up, but there was no "hold out" element in the delay, according to the club management.

CHARLES SCHMIDT SIGNS

MODESTO, Cal., Feb. 27—Charles Schmidt, a brother of Walter Schmidt, formerly catcher on the Pittsburg National League baseball club and himself a former major league baseball catcher, has signed a contract with the Brooklyn National League club.

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FAVORITES WIN ON OPENING DAY

Southern College Basketball Tournament of 1923 Opens Successfully at Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 28 (Special)—The joint basketball tournament of the Southern Intercollegiate Conference and the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association got off to a splendid start on its first day of playing. All the favorites came through winners in their first games, as expected, although Mississippi College surprised all the basketball followers of the tournament by playing North Carolina University, winners of last year's tournament, to a standstill. Mississippi led the Carolinians, 15 to 9, atthe end of the first half, but the Tarheels hit their real stride in the second half and finally won by 28 to 21.

University of Georgia, playing in worse form than at any time this season, defeated the University of Tennessee, 23 to 19, in a slow and uninteresting game. Tennessee rallied in the second half and outscored Georgia, 15 to 9, but could not overcome the lead.

Center College defeated Clemson College, 27 to 23, in a game that proved exciting before the final whistle blew. In the first half the Colonels fairly rushed the Tigers off their feet and it seemed at the start as if it would be a runaway. The half ended with Center leading, 17 to 9. The Tigers came back with a rush in the next period and soon the score stood 22 to 23, with Clemson trailing. There was no scoring for five minutes after the seeming deadlock had been reached. J. A. Greene '24, Center's right forward, made two long tosses, and Clemson rang up a foul, and the game was over.

Mercer University clearly showed that it is one of the best in the tournament by trouncing Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 45 to 24, in a game the final outcome of which was never in doubt after the first five minutes of play.

Vanderbilt University also ran a team on the floor that looks like a possible winner. Its easy defeat of Louisiana State University by the score of 36 to 10 convinced fans that the Commodores are very strong. A large string of substitutes was used by the winners. Louisiana had defeated Georgia Tech before the tournament started, and Vanderbilt's easy win created much surprise.

University of Alabama had no trouble in overcoming the Wofford College quintet, 44 to 25. Furman University encountered but slight resistance from Millsaps College and won, 60 to 21. The University of Chattanooga played pretty much as it pleased in downing Georgetown College (Kentucky), 43 to 27.

Tennis Stars Enter Middle States Play

W. T. Tilden 2d, National Champion, to Compete

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28—Many of the leading tennis players of the country, including W. T. Tilden 2d, national champion, are entered in the middle states indoor championships in singles and doubles starting here today. The tournament will continue through Saturday with matches afternoon and night.

Of the 53 players entered only four were seeded in the draw for the singles. They are Tilden, W. F. Johnson, R. L. Murray and Zenzo Shimizu. Tilden will play his first match with Dr. Hunlock of Philadelphia.

Among the other prominent entries are Watson Washburn, New York; C. S. Garland, Pittsburgh; H. L. Bowman, holder of the New York, New Jersey and Maryland state titles; S. W. Pearson, national squash champion: H. A. Throckmorton and Dean Mathey, New York, and Craig Biddle, Philadelphia.

MARKHAM PRESIDENT OF WASHINGTON N.G.C.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Edgar Markham of The St. Paul Pioneer Press was elected president of the Washington Newspaper Golf Club, P. J. McGahan of The Philadelphia Enquirer, vice-president, and J. D. Preston, superintendent of the Senate press gallery, secretary-treasurer, at the annual meeting of the club held at the rooms of the National Press Club. W. E. Brigham of The Boston Evening Transcript declined re-election to the presidency.

The new executive committee will consist of C. R. Michelson, New York World; S. W. Bell, Philadelphia Public Lerger; Emmet Dougherty, New York Tribune, and R. T. Edwards, Nature Magazine.

The by-laws of the club were amended to provide that the tennis players in the organization be represented by membership on the executive committee. Designation of this membership will be decided by the tennis players in the near future.

TRINITY BASEBALL CARD

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 28—The Trinity College baseball schedule for 1923 was announced today as follows:

April 18—Clark University; 21—Worcester Polytechnic Institute; 25—Amherst College at Amherst; 28—College of City of New York.

May 4—St. Stephens at Annadale; 5—Union College at Schenectady; 8—New York University at New York; 12—Stevens Institute; 16—Brown University at Providence; 19—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst; 23—Connecticut Agricultural College; 26—Springfield College at Springfield; 30—Seton Hall School.

MIDSHIPMEN ELECT McKEE

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 28—I. C. McKee, star forward on the United States Naval Academy basketball team, has been unanimously chosen captain for the season of 1923-24 by members of the squad. McKee, who is registered from Butler, Pa., is an excellent shooter from the floor and one of the heaviest scorers from the foul line among the college teams of the east. He has played for three seasons on the football and basketball teams and is also a utility player on the baseball nine.

INTERCOLLEGIATE PONY POLO TOURNEY WANTED THIS YEAR

Pennsylvania and Cornell Are Making Efforts to Have Matches Held on Long Island in June or Early July

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 28 (Special)—Efforts are being made by the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell University for an Intercollegiate polo tournament to be held at the Meadowbrook Hunt Club on Long Island late in June or early in July.

R. H. Fayfield '23, manager of the University of Pennsylvania team, which has had the best season since the sport was first started by the Red and Blue, is highly enthusiastic over the proposed tournament and said: "If it is not held this year it will be next. There is enough interest in polo at Pennsylvania, Cornell, Princeton, Yale, and Norwich University to justify such a tournament as we propose, and I firmly believe that in the course of time the annual Intercollegiate polo tourney will draw an entry list of from 10 to 12 teams."

Manager Fayfield is negotiating for an Easter trip to Cuba for the Red and Blue team. He hopes to arrange games with the University of Havana and possibly one or two other teams in Havana.

Under the captaincy of A. W. Jerrems '23 of Chicago, Pennsylvania's pony polo team is meeting with unusual success this season. Jerrems, who plays No. 1 position on the Red and Blue trio, has been interested in the sport ever since he entered the university. He started things along as a freshman by inducing his fellow players to go out and hire ponies. Several years ago the appeal of the players was heard by the Athletic Council and several ponies purchased. At present there are six in the Red and Blue stable at the First Troop Armory, where all the home games are also played. The ponies rank with the best in the United States and were recently borrowed by the English team when it played a match in this city.

Pennsylvania has an offensive and defensive alliance with the First City Troop team whereby they pool their ponies and so, by having no conflicting dates, both squads are sure of always being well mounted.

C. R. Bridgeman '23 of Flint, Mich., plays No. 2 position on the Red and Blue team. This is his second year on the varsity. Manager Fayfield, whose home is in Buffalo, has substituted for Bridgeman at the No. 2 position in a number of games, but is not as skilled in his mallet work as the latter.

Paul Summers '24, of Walla Walla, Washington, started the season in the defensive back position but in one or two recent matches he has been succeeded by E. E. Hanscom '23, a Philadelphia boy.

F. L. Reeve, who learned his polo at the Philadelphia Country Club which turns out many famous teams, volunteered to act as coach this year and has been meeting with splendid success. He is a student in the University of Pennsylvania Law School. Besides polishing up his varsity squad, he is already planning for the future and has between 60 and 70 candidates for next year's team practicing two and three times a week at the armory. Freshmen are not allowed to play on the varsity team but efforts are being made to arrange a separate schedule for them next year, with teams like Pennsylvania Military College of Chester, Pa.; Bryn Mawr Buccaneers and the reserves of some of the City Troop teams of Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania opened its schedule this year by easily winning from Cornell University by 10 goals to 4. Then followed an exciting 4½ to 4 defeat against the Norwich University team at Northfield, Vt.; and last week Princeton University bowed to the Red and Blue on the local floor, 9 to 2.

This Saturday Captain Jerrems will take his Pennsylvania squad to West Point for two matches with the United States Military Academy trios. Varsity and second teams will play. No ponies will be taken along. The Military Academy authorities, have consented to loan some of their best mounts to the Red and Blue. March 10 the Pennsylvania varsity team will go to New Haven to meet Yale University. Last year Yale lost to Pennsylvania at the local armory by 7 goals to 3.

COAST CHAMPION BASEBALL NINE TO PLAY IN THE EAST

Washington's Prospects for Coming Season Are Very Bright—D. V. Graves Is New Coach

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 28 (Special)—The University of Washington baseball team will make a trip through the east this spring, playing the aggregations of Yale University, Pennsylvania State College, University of Michigan, North Dakota University and another college selected for an open date, it was announced recently by university athletic authorities.

Leaving Seattle May 23 on their last trip in the Northwest Conference, the Washington team will play the Gonzaga nine at Spokane, May 24. Then will follow a two-game series with Washington State College at Pullman, May 25-26.

The Seattle team then will jump to Moscow, Ida., where they will play a two-game series with the University of Idaho team, May 28-29. They will play two games with Whitman College, Washington, May 30-31, and then will go to Missoula, Mont., for a game with the University of Montana.

Then starting east the Washington team will jump to Fargo, N. D., where they will play one game with the University of North Dakota nine. The next gap in the "swing through the east" is a long one. The Washington nine will travel to Pennsylvania, where they will play one game with the Pennsylvania State nine, June 8.

Going up the coast into the lair of educational institutions of long standing, the western team has an open date for June 11. It is probable that a game will be scheduled with some New York college team for this date.

On June 13 they will cross bats with Yale. On their way home the Washington nine will stop at Ann Arbor, where they will play in the commencement day games with the University of Michigan, June 15-16. This will be their last series on the trip, according to the present schedule. The team will arrive in Seattle, June 20.

"The invitation to play in the east could not come at a better time," Darwin Meisnest, graduate manager said. "We have the nucleus of the team which last year won the Northwest and Pacific Coast Conference championships last year and 10 of the men who made the trip to Japan in 1921 and defeated the principal Japanese amateur teams. We are glad of an opportunity to play in the east because we believe it is of benefit to both the university and players."

While in Japan in 1921, the Washington team is said by Japanese critics to have made the best showing of any American college team which ever played in the islands. They won both series from Waseda and Keio universities, a thing that has not been done before by an American college team. While in the Orient, the Washington team won 25 out of 31 games played.

Coach R. W. Mathews, who coached the Washington nine last year, has gone to the University of Idaho, where he is now head football coach.

In his place is D. V. Graves, who assisted Coach Enoch Bagshaw as line coach during the late football season. Graves is a coach of long standing and has played professional baseball in the south.

He came to Washington from Montana State College, where he was director of athletics. Formerly he had been with the Texas Arts and Mechanics College and with the University of Alabama. He was very popular with the men during the football season and has been signed up for another year at Washington.

As in years past, Washington will be well supplied with good pitching material. This will enable the team to present a strong front to each of the eastern teams, with a fresh boxman for each contest.

The four veterans who are back are William Setzer '23, Elbert Harper '23, Edward Liston '23 and Obner Gardner '23. The first three named men are pitchers and nothing else, but Gardner does most of his work in the outfield. He is a batter of no mean ability and the previous coaches have found it beneficial to have him in the lineup. He is a southpaw pitcher, and is used against teams which have a majority of batters from this side of the base.

Among the other veterans are William Bakke '23, a third baseman of experience and sound playing ability. Bakke is a little weak at the bat, but his fielding ability makes his place on the team secure. Richard Welts '24 plays second base in a very good fashion.

Roy Barret '23 would be considered short in stature for a big league first baseman, but he manages to cover his base and reach the long hits to his base. The only man missing from the old infield is Roscoe Torrance '23, who has played three years of varsity baseball for Washington and is now slated to coach the Washington freshman nine.

In the outfield will be George Marriot '23, Fred Lewis '23, and Hunter Miles '24, who also does duty behind the bat.

With this string of players of experience to build his team on and several sophomore stars from last year's freshman team for substitutes, Coach Graves believes he will be able to make a good showing in the east.

SWEDEN TO COMPEL VAGRANTS TO WORK

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 4—Habitual tramps in Sweden will hereafter go to work or be sentenced to enforced labor for two or three years, if the recommendations submitted by the Government Committee on Legislation for the care of the poor are adopted. This committee, which has been at work several months, has made a thorough-going social and statistical study of tramps, organized vagrants, gypsies, and other anti-social types in the country, and now suggests penal laws designed to make good citizens of persons in the classes named.

According to the proposed laws, a person liable to arrest as a vagrant must first be warned by the local authorities. At the same time the officers must take such constructive steps as trying to find work and lodging for the vagrant. This may be done through local employment bureaux, poorhouses and municipal institutions of similar type. If the person reverts to vagrancy and again makes himself liable to arrest, he may be sentenced to enforced labor for two, and in extreme cases for three years. For good behavior the culprit may be released under probation, and will be helped to establish himself in a gainful occupation.

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British Colleges May Enter Tourney

New York, Feb. 28

THERE may be an international tinge to the 1923 intercollegiate lawn tennis championships tournament. Word came today from England that Oxford and Cambridge universities are considering sending a combined team for dual and triangular meets and it may be entered in the championships.

College teams will be entered from California, the northwest and the middle west, besides the usual large quota from the east.

Freshman Swimming Team Strong at Yale

Expected to Furnish Next Year's Varsity With Fine Material

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 28 (Special)—Out of a squad of about 80 swimmers Coach Kiphuth has developed an exceptionally strong freshman team this winter. Great interest is taken in swimming at Yale due to the fine records of past teams. This year the 50-yard backstroke, the 100-yard breast stroke, and the 440-yard swim, have been substituted for the 220-yard swim and the plunge.

In all the events on the program the high standard of performances, of freshman teams in years past, has been maintained, and good material for the varsity for next year will be found in the 1926 team. Performances in the various events so far held including victories over Phillips Andover Academy and Massachusetts Institute of Technology '26, all uphold the assertion that this year's team ranks with the best of yearling teams turned out in the past.

In the 50-yard dash the work of E. W. Peterson and S. E. Hoyt Jr. has been consistently good. Peterson has won the 50-yard dash in 26 2-5s., with Hoyt a close second.

In the dive, the freshmen have two able performers—B. E. Beck and R. P. Joyce. Both these men consistently turn in average scores of around 95. D. Y. Kwai and P. B. Hopkins, in the 220-yard swim, are both strong swimmers, with very little difference between them. Both men average around 2m. 39s. for the distance, a better performance than is usually expected from first-year men.

In the 50-yard backstroke and the 100-yard breaststroke some excellent material has been developed. H. J. Phillips Jr. and Otto Madlener have covered the 100-yard distance in good times. Phillips has shown 1m. 18 1-5s. in the 100, and in the New Haven High School meet won the 200-yard breaststroke in 3m. 1s., 3s. behind the intercollegiate record. Beck, H. L. Wieland, and C. Wright have shown the best form in the backstroke, the latter having shown 37s.

B. Work, N. W. McKay and M. Sorola in the plunge, have been showing up well, and give promise of development up to the standard set by Yale plungers in the past.

J. D. Bronson and A. Choate are the entries for the 100-yard free-style swim and are both strong swimmers. Bronson is a little faster than Choate. Times of 1m. 1-5s., 59, and 59 2-5s. in practice have been turned in.

In the 200-yard relay excellent times have been made. The relay team is composed of F. H. Cogill, Hoyt, Peterson and Bronson, and an average of its times made shows that the freshman team swims but three or four seconds slower than the varsity. The freshman relay team, in comparison of times, ranks above all relay teams encountered by the varsity so far this year, with the exception of Princeton.

MINNESOTA AGAIN DEFEATS WISCONSIN

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 28 (Special)—Outplaying its opponents in every branch of the sport, University of Minnesota scored another hockey victory over the University of Wisconsin sextet here, last night, closing the Western Conference hockey season and giving the Gophers the title for the second time in two years. The local players started scoring a minute after face-off and counted again later in the first period and two more in the third, the game ending, 4 to 0. The Wisconsin offense was held practically at a standstill, F. R. Pond '23 again played a sterling game at left wing for the Maroon and Gold. The summary:

MINNESOTA		WISCONSIN
Pond, DeForest, lw	rw	Moran, Fiske
Swanson, Bros, c	c	Comebacker
Bartlett, Jacobson, rw	lw	Von Szliski, Johnson
Wyatt, Mann, ld	rd	Blodgett
Higgins, rd	ld	Woods
Shade, g	g	Tredwell

Score—University of Minnesota 4, University of Wisconsin 0. Goals—Wyatt 2, Swanson 2, for Minnesota. Referee—E. D. Garrett. Time—Three 15m. periods.

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The Library

Uncle Sam's Libraries

A TRIP to Uncle Sam's libraries does not sound so interesting as a trip to the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, or the British Museum in London; but the American who wants to know and to understand what his Government is doing will find no better way of laying a foundation for such knowledge than by acquainting himself with the official Government publications. These may be found in the libraries of the departments which have issued them.

In a few of the larger public libraries of the United States fairly complete files are also to be found. As for the current issues, it is becoming more and more the custom to make these popular by displaying them with the other "new books."

No American Baedeker has arisen to provide a guidebook for the Government Department tourist, and the only travelers' aids which the writer can offer are two bulletins issued by the Bureau of Education: Bulletin 2—1918 Guide to United States Government Publications, and Bulletin 74—1919 The Federal Executive Departments as Sources of Information.

Several important and interesting government libraries are in the Department of Agriculture, that great human department so ready to help, so quick in understanding, so well equipped to furnish information on the soil itself, the plants that spring from it, and the insects and animals which roam over it, on the making of roads and the marketing of agricultural products, and on the weather that affects all these organizations and activities.

There is the Bureau of Animal Industry which publishes useful and well-illustrated material on the feeding, housing and care of all kinds of domestic animals. Among the most popular bulletins issued by this bureau are those on eggs and dairy products.

Wild Animal Bulletins

The experts connected with the Bureau of Biological Survey spend their lives in studying the habits and habitat of wild animals and birds and in mapping the natural life zones of the country. They also see that, as far as possible, natural conditions are maintained on the more than 70 national and mammal and bird reservations.

The results of their work are published in pamphlets which may be obtained for a nominal sum. Among the most widely used are: "Game Laws," "How to Attract Birds," "Conserving Our Wild Animals and Birds," and the "Directory of Officials and Organizations Concerned with the Protection of Birds and Game."

The enthusiasm of the Forest Service personnel is so frequently and vividly expressed that the visitor who seeks information literally reverses the experiences of the man in the Bible and goes away seeing "trees as men walking." The bulletins issued, which deal with all phases of forestry, are well written and beautifully illustrated. The photographic collection of the bureau numbers more than 40,000 prints filed under more than 900 headings. No other collection in the United States, perhaps, gives a better idea of the beauty of natural scenery in the United States.

Other bureaus which have to do with the affairs of daily life are: The Bureau of Public Roads, whose works have special significance to automobilists; the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which collects and compiles, summarizes and publishes data relating to agricultural products; the Bureau of Entomology, whose publications are sought enthusiastically by bee keepers; the Bureau of Soils which is engaged in the classification and mapping of the soil in all parts of the United States, and the States Relations Service which maintains connections with the home on a farm through county agents who deal with farm problems, home demonstration agents who deal with problems of the home; club leaders who carry on extension work with young people and specialists in various kinds of agriculture and home economics.

The Weather Bureau

Last, but not least of the bureaus which play a conspicuous part in the daily affairs of men, is the Weather Bureau. Among its important services are storm warnings. As a result of such warnings displayed for a single hurricane, coast vessels with cargoes valued at over $30,000,000 have been detained in port. Warnings of frost have resulted, during a single cold wave only, in the saving of $14,000,000 worth of fruit.

The services performed by the bureaux of the Department of Agriculture touch the prosperity and happiness of the entire community. How the publications describing these services are made available by the department library will be told in this column on March 7. Other Washington libraries will be described as follows:

March 14—Libraries of the Department of the Interior.

March 21—Libraries of the Departments of Commerce and of Labor.

March 28—Other Government libraries.

April 4—Library of the Smithsonian Institution.

April 11—The Washington Public Library.

J. O. Anderson Leads in New South Wales

New York, Feb. 28

J. O. ANDERSON, member of the 1922 Australian Davis Cup team, has been placed at the top of the New South Wales ranking list, according to information reaching the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Anderson was defeated in the singles of the Davis Cup challenge round last year by W. T. Tilden 2d and W. M. Johnston, and was eliminated in the national singles championship by Vincent Richards.

WILLIAMS COACH ARRIVES

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 28—Coach J. W. Coombs arrived yesterday from Texas to take charge of the Williams College baseball team for the coming season. He plans to work with the battery candidates for the next few days and probably will not call out the entire squad for indoor work in the cage until next week. It was stated, yesterday, that F. G. Gregory Jr. '24 of Newark, N. J., who was the mainstay of the Purple pitching corps a year ago, would not be available the coming season.

ATHLETICS START TRIP

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27—Five Philadelphia American League Baseball Club battery men, in charge of Manager Connie Mack, left here tonight for Montgomery, Ala., where the team will do its spring training. With Manager Mack were Pitchers Fred Heimack, Warren Ogden, Wayne Peterson and J. W. Jones and Catcher W. S. Hartmann. The club's president, Thomas Shibe, Business Manager Schroeder and Trainer Ebling completed the party.

GRANITES WIN OVER HAMILTON

Victors by 4 to 2 in First Game for O. H. A. Title

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 28 (Special)—The Toronto Granites, Allen Cup holder, and Hamilton will play the second game of their series on Friday night for the senior Ontario Hockey Association championship. Last night the Granites defeated Hamilton in the first of the home-and-home games by staging a rally in the third period, in which they scored 4 goals to 1 for their opponents, winning, 4 to 2. The losers scored the first goal of the game after four minutes of play, and there was no more scoring for 38 minutes, when the Granites ran in three in eight minutes. Smith for the winners and Day for Hamilton were the stars of the game. The summary:

GRANITES		HAMILTON
Watson, Ramsay, lw	rw	Cooper, Hughes
Smith, c	c	Brackenborough
Jeffrey, McCaffrey, rw	lw	Mitchell
Munro, ld	rd	Day
Fox, rd	ld	Herberts, Redding
Cameron, g	g	Stewart

Score—Toronto Granites 4, Hamilton 2. Goals—Watson 2, Smith, Munro for Granites; Brackenborough, Cooper for Hamilton. Referees—Lionel Conacher and George Prodger. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SANGES REACHES NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Wearing three medals, one from the King of Italy and one from the King of England, Giacinto Sanges, who claims to be the world's champion fencer, has arrived here with a standing challenge to all comers. Sanges expects to remain here five weeks on the lookout for new rivals to conquer.

Pennsylvania Now in Winning Column

Defeats Columbia in Intercollegiate Basketball League Game

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cornell	5	1	.833
Yale	4	1	.800
Princeton	3	2	.600
Columbia	2	4	.333
Dartmouth	1	4	.333
Pennsylvania	1	5	.166

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Today finds every team in the Intercollegiate Basketball League standing with at least one victory to its credit, University of Pennsylvania, winner of many former championships and permanent owner of one championship trophy, being the last to break into the winning column when the Red and Blue defeated Columbia University at the Morningside Heights Gymnasium last evening, 23 to 16. By losing the game, the Blue and White dropped from its tie for third place to fourth.

It was a great battle during the first half, with the score tied at the interval. The second period found the Quakers gradually drawing away from their rivals with the foul-goal shooting of J. H. Carmack '25 the chief factor. Carmack, with eight goals from the foul line and one from the floor, was tied with H. C. Wilson '25 of Columbia for high individual scoring honors, the latter making 10 from the foul line. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA		COLUMBIA
James, lf	rg	Wilson
Carmack, rf	lg	Pullerya
Knaess, c	c	Strom, Smith
Sullivan, lg	rf	Springhorn, Dockerill
Miller, rg	lf	Fields, Mullin, Strom

Score—University of Pennsylvania 23, Columbia University 16. Goals from floor—Knaess 4, James 2, Carmack for Pennsylvania; Fields, Springhorn, Strom for Columbia. Goals from foul—Carmack 8 for Pennsylvania; Wilson 10 for Columbia. Referee—J. J. O'Brien. Umpire—Edward Hastings. Time—Two 20m. periods.

SIX FRESHMAN CREWS PICKED AT HARVARD

Herbert Haines, coach of the freshman crews at Harvard University, has organized six crews for work on the Weld Boat House rowing machines. The aggregation has been divided into three classes, designated as the autumn crew men, experienced football men, and inexperienced football men. Four freshmen crews were able to practice on the Charles River last fall. J. W. Adie, freshman football center, is stroking the experienced football men. Following are the rowing orders:

Crew A. C. M. No. 1—V. F. Righter, bow; W. T. Heagney, 2; G. D. Krumbhaar, 3; C. O'D. Iselin 2d, 4; Moorfield Storey 2d, 5; R. M. Littell, 6; Charles Merriam, 7; Dudley Merrill, stroke.

Crew A. C. M. No. 2—Stearns, bow; La Farge, 2; D. C. Gates, 3; H. R. Gale, 4; D. B. Wentz Jr., 5; Richard Trimble Jr., 6; R. K. Fox Jr., 7; Meymer, stroke.

Crew A. C. M. No. 3—L. K. Macnair, bow; J. S. Blakeney, 2; Oliver Ames 2d, 3; P. B. Taft, 4; DeW. Blodgett, 5; Darlington, 6; Landt, 7; Cook, stroke.

Crew A. C. M. No. 4—Smith, bow; H. T. Fisher, 2; C. F. Walcott, 3; J. J. Corn Jr., 4; Pease, 5; R. M. P. Kennard, 6; Keyes, 7; Hoagland, stroke.

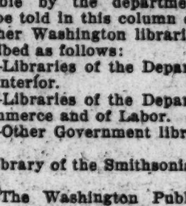
Crew E. F. M.—Taylor, bow; Charles Platt, 2; George Hosgue Jr., 3; W. K. Manly, 4; W. B. Macomber, 5; Fordyce, 6; Elisha Canning Jr., 7; J. W. Adie, stroke.

Crew I. F. M.—Watson, bow; L. G. Knowles, 2; Phillips, 3; Robert Winthrop, 4; Barton, 5; J. W. Lund, 6; O. J. Farrelly, 7; Robert Ranlet Jr., stroke.

BATES WINS HOCKEY TITLE

ORONO, Me., Feb. 28—Bates College is today Maine intercollegiate hockey champion, defeating the University of Maine sextet, yesterday, 5 to 4, in two overtime periods. First one and then the other of the teams assumed the lead and the outcome of the game was always in doubt with the sextets playing on even terms. L. Stanley, right defense, and Cogan, center for Bates, were prominent, scoring two goals each. Stearns, left wing, for Maine, scored three of the team's four goals. Many opportunities to score were lost by inaccurate shooting.

THE CHEF OF THE
HOTEL ASTOR
NEW YORK — Says



December 22, 1922

Messrs. Lea & Perrins, 241 West St., New York.

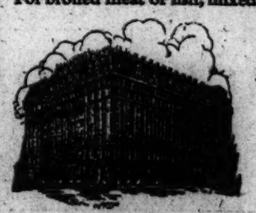
Gentlemen: During my twenty-seven years of experience in first class hotels and restaurants in France, England, Canada and the United States, I have known the value of Lea & Perrins' Sauce for flavouring purposes.

This Sauce is used in every first class catering place, because there is no superior to it in the market, and there will never be. As to taste, it is the best; as to cost, it is the cheapest, because of its particular strength and flavour.

Its use in food has made many of today's best known eating places famous for their certain specialties on their bills of fare. You cannot make a good Welsh rarebit or a palatable chicken okra without Lea & Perrins' Sauce. Its flavour in certain sauces, especially for cold dishes, gives them a highly appreciated flavour. For broiled meat or fish, mixed with a little butter, its appetizing flavour improves the culinary preparation.

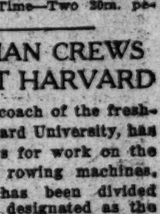
It is known by every gourmet and connoisseur and I am certain that nobody will or can contradict my statement.

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Hotel Astor New York City



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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

A Retrospective Boudin Show

Paris, Feb. 5
Special Correspondence

THE Galerie Durand-Ruel to which we owed last year the splendid retrospective exhibition of works by Renoir and of Pissarro, offers today that of Boudin. Sixty-six canvases there relate the diverse phases of his career from 1855 till 1897. To appreciate and give all his value to the master of Honfleur it may be necessary to recall the conditions in which his talent developed. Boudin was poor and only painted during the scarce leisure that his menial work allowed.

No advice guided him when he began to paint. He had no other teaching than to look at the productions of such little masters as Louis Noël, Leleux, and others who about 1850 translated in pictures of small dimensions the aspects of little Breton and Normandy ports. At first he composed and painted in the same style as these painters. His "Port de Douarnenez" dated 1855, which is on view in the Galerie Durand-Ruel, shows him in possession of a skillful métier but his sense of light effects is rudimentary and his sense of color mediocre.

Ten years later the artist has made enormous progress. At this time he is already a master but a master who refuses to sell his paintings. He still keeps his shop of stationery where he works all the week and paints on Sundays.

Owing to the efforts of Claude Monet of Jongkind and other friends, he consents to have an exhibition in Paris, where after 1870, he begins to know a little success. He had no ambition and did not want to make money out of his paintings. He used methodically to calculate the time he had spent on a picture, the expenditure he had incurred, and added a small profit to the total. The works which are now sold for 10,000 to 20,000 francs he always refused to sell for more than 500 to 600 francs.

Boudin liked Trouville. And it is amusing to find in the Galerie Durand-Ruel the small modest Trouville of yonder days, and Deauville, which consisted of a sand desert and two unpretentious villas. All the little fisher people with whom he was so familiar are there traced in precise, animated silhouettes. Dark ships, whose masting and rigging are so marvelously exact, stand out on the sky. The clouds, companions of the wind, annunciators of the rain, drift in the sky sometimes heavy and monumental, sometimes light and gay. On the beach of Trouville he notes in harmonious, witty spots the glitter of feminine toilettes.

Chicago Art Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 20—The Association of Arts and Industries of Chicago held its first annual exhibition of Advertising Art at the Carson Pirie Scott & Co. Galleries the first 10 days of the month. The association is comprised of manufacturers, artists and educators, and public spirited men and women, who intend to arouse a desire for better design in manufacture and to act as the connecting link between manufacturers and designers. Its ultimate aim is the establishment of an Industrial Art School where designers can be specially trained for the use of various industries.

The exhibit arranged by McClelland Barclay of New York, president of the Guild of Free Lance Artists, and Frank H. Young and Gerald Pagewood contains 50 of the best American advertising designs today, by 42 men and women. They include McClelland Barclay, C. E. Chambers, C. Le Roy Bladridge, J. Allen St. John, R. Fayerweather Babcock, Dean Cornwall, Adolph Treidler, Harry Townsend, N. C. Wyeth, Milo Winter, Edward R. Wilson, The Reeses, Anita Parkhurst, Red Mixin, Norman Hall, Maude Ellis Martin, Andrew Loomis, J. C. Leyendecker, J. Chenowith and Frank Swift Chase.

A goodly number of these were students at the Art Institute, Chicago, and began their careers here. At a cometogether dinner of the Association of Arts and Industries James W. Young, vice-president of the J. Walter Thompson Company, spoke on the need of artists for advertising art. This is the vital art of the day and has its rewards since a single page of some magazines sells for $7000 for one insertion. Oliver Dennett Grover, former president and organizer, once president of the Chicago Society of Artists, spoke upon the "Value of Art in Commerce."

At the Swedish Club eleventh annual exhibition of Swedish-American art word has been received from Minister Wallenberg of the Swedish Legation at Washington, that paintings are invited to the tercentenary exhibition at Gothenburg, Sweden, opening May 8. Charles S. Peterson, chairman of the American art section for Gothenburg, has selected 60 paintings here and will accept 40 in New York chosen in the east by the American Scandinavian Foundation for our representation. They will be sent overseas shortly.

This invitation has followed the successful exhibition made by the Swedish Club in various cities of Sweden two years ago under the encouragement of Mr. Peterson, who is a collector and connoisseur. Parenthetically in this relation, it can be made public that the same patron has taken steps to found a gallery of Swedish Art of the period of Liliefors, Larssons, Zorn and the contemporary masters of the late nineteenth century at the Art Institute.

He has established a fund for the purchase of paintings for public schools, two having been purchased this week from the Chicago Artists' Exhibit; and a fund for the purchase of more important paintings for the Art Institute of contemporary American art. He has promoted these exhibitions by American artists of Swedish descent at the Swedish Club, of which he was president since the beginning.

Announcement was made today of the award of the first prize, $100, donated by the State Bank of Chicago, to a group of paintings by Henry Reuterdahl of New York, and the second prize, $50, donated by the Union Bank of Chicago, to a marine by Charles E. Hallberg. J. Olof Olson won the first prize in water colors and Agnes Fromen the sculpture prize.

Ancient history is made more real to modern students at the Art Institute, by the presence of two stucco reliefs, fragments from the palace of the Roman Emperor Nero, brought from Rome some 50 years ago by the American portrait painter, G. P. A. Healy, when excavations were being made. It is said that the palace covered a square mile with splendid architecture and decorations. The fragments or slabs are stucco reliefs with exquisitely modeled designs, one showing a maiden seated extending a hand with an offering to a griffin. Both slabs are about three inches in thickness and 12 by 14 inches on the surface and toned with fresco. They evidently adorned inner walls of the court or a chamber in Nero's palace, on the Palatine Hill. A daughter of Mr. Healy, Mrs. Lysander Hill, made the gift to the Art Institute.

L. M. McC.

A Rare Stucco Bust

DETROIT, Feb. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Ralph H. Booth has purchased a Florentine portrait bust in polychrome stucco which he has lent to The Detroit Institute of Arts in hopes that someone may realize its importance and artistic merit and present it as a gift to the permanent art collections of that institution.

In brilliant reds and pastel shades of blue, buff, and blonde brown, it reveals with startling realism the likeness of one of the Rucellai family, apparently, who lived in the full bloom of the renaissance in Florence. In fact, it has come to America from Palazzo Rucellai of Florence. The olive green eyes, as in life, peer out under heavy brows, magnetic, and attracting the beholder in spite of himself. The type is not of the finest. In fact, it indicates the decline that came in the families of some of these dominating lords of the wealthy metropolis. The mouth seems to have spoken, and to be challenging any answer. The square jaw, pointed chin, large cheek bones, and the aquiline nose, bespeak the Italian that he is. The color is applied in a conventional way not to give it the appearance of a wax model, and is most effective. The hair and eyebrows in sandy-brown that tends to become ruddy, cheeks and lips rosy with the blood of life, vest at the neck in pale blue, all combine well with the wash of carmine that covers the entire jacket.

It is very like the bust of Giovanni Rucellai in Berlin. According to the costumes, both of these were modeled between 1475-1480 — the classical period of portraiture. Apparently, the artist was influenced by Donatello who did the very realistic "Zuccone," or Job of the Campanile in Florence, the Niccolo Da Uzzano in the Bargello, and St. John the Baptist in the Sienna Cathedral, dating 1457. These male figures become more and more realistic, and ugly in fact. The example now in Detroit is very valuable because of its artistic merit and the rarity of such work. The South Kensington Museum, The Louvre, and the Bargello in Florence, are practically the only collections possessing such fine sculpture.

R. P.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—"Peer Gynt" has beaten the Garrick records for box office sales, and will move uptown to a larger theater on March 12. The Theater Guild will produce "The Adding Machine," a play of today in seven scenes, by Elmer Rice, at the Garrick on March 19, the playhouse being dark a week to allow for staging some particularly difficult scenes. Dudley Digges will leave the cast of "Peer Gynt" to play the leading rôle of "The Adding Machine." Philip Moeller will direct the production and Lee Simonson has designed the settings.

By permission of the Russian Government, the Moscow Art Theater has extended its New York engagement for four weeks, and will accordingly remain at Jolson's Theater until March 31. The company will then have played here for 12 weeks. The repertory for the additional four weeks will be as follows: Week of March 5, "Tsar Fyodor Ivanovitch"; week of March 12, "The Lower Depths"; week of March 19, "Tsar Fyodor"; March 26 and 27, "The Lower Depths"; March 28 and 29, "The Brothers Karamazoff" and "The Lady from the Provinces"; matinée and night of March 30, "The Cherry Orchard"; matinée and night of March 31, "The Three Sisters."

The Afternoon Theater announces four matinées of Sheridan's "The School for Scandal," to be given at the National Theater early in March. Rose Coghlan will again be seen as Mrs. Candour. Peggy Wood will make her first appearance as Lady Teazle. Teresa Maxwell Conover will be Lady Sneerwell, and a prologue written by David Garrick will be spoken by Blanche Yurka. Marie Carroll will be Maria and Ian Keith Charles Surface. George Riddle will play Sir Peter.

Beginning March 5, Balieff's "Chauve-Souris" will offer several weeks of repertoire before closing the engagement here. The various items on the Balieff program will be given in mixed order, with a complete change each week.

Sacha Guitry's "Pasteur" will be presented at the Empire Theater on March 14, with Henry Miller in the title rôle.

A dinner to John Drew, in honor of his fiftieth anniversary on the stage, is planned for Sunday night, March 25.

F. L. S.

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Florentine Bust in Detroit Institute of Arts

Music News and Reviews

Winnipeg Male Choir Is Heard in Toronto

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 24 (Special Correspondence)—For the first time in the history of Canadian music, the west has invaded the east. The Winnipeg Male Voice Choir came to Toronto and gave a concert at Massey Hall, and even in a city where people are inclined to be hypercritical of all choral organizations except their own, the western organization won a pronounced success.

The Winnipeg Male Voice Choir is much younger than any of the well-known organizations in the east. It was founded in the winter of 1915-16 by members of the Men's Musical Club of Winnipeg. After five seasons of work, it had advanced to the point where the executive felt that the choir ought to have the best conductor that could be obtained. Hugh C. M. Ross, the man now in charge of the organization, was secured for them by Sir Hugh Allen, principal of the Royal College of Music, London, Eng., and Dr. George Dyson of Wellington College, Berkshire, Eng. In the autumn of 1921, Mr. Ross came to Canada from Oxford, and the first program presented under his guidance was so successful that the choir made a trip to Chicago, Minneapolis, and Milwaukee. Encouraged by their reception, they arranged the present tour for 1923, and in addition to the cities visited last year, they are singing in St. Paul, Detroit, New York and Brooklyn in the United States, and London, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal in Canada. Their fame had preceded them to Toronto, as both Dr. A. S. Vogt and H. A. Fricker, the former and the present conductors of the Mendelssohn Choir, had pronounced the Winnipeg Male Voice Choir the best organization of its kind in Canada.

In Toronto no other male choir has ever been heard which obtains such a variety of tonal color. Mr. Ross has 60 men under his baton, and makes full use of contrasted effects. The finesse in the delicate passages, the excellent enunciation of the choristers, the crispness of their attack and their fine virility in the more robust numbers are all notable characteristics of the singing of the Winnipeggers. Unlike the majority of choirs heard here, they are sufficiently familiar with their work to sing every composition from memory. That, of course, is a great assistance to Mr. Ross in securing delicate effects and shading, as the thought of every singer can be devoted entirely to the interpretation.

Three of the numbers on the program were written especially for the Winnipeg Choir. "New Life, New Love" was dedicated to them by Dr. T. Tertius Noble of New York. It is a graceful setting of John Addington Symonds' poem. Percy Grainger, the pianist and composer, wrote two songs for the Winnipeg Choir, in both of which he made use of the chanty form. One of the numbers is "A Dollar and a Half a Day," an arrangement of an old capstan chanty, and the other a setting of Rudyard Kipling's "Anchor Song," to which he has given a similar treatment. Both compositions show the characteristic Grainger cleverness. He makes use of his main themes with countermelodies and peculiar harmonies that display the virtuosity of the Winnipeg Choir. Among the other composers represented on their program are Maunder, Morley, Rameau, Elgar, Edward MacDowell, Dvořák, and Duparc, and they sing southern folk songs remarkably well. Alberto Salvi, the harpist, is traveling with the Winnipeg Choir.

Italian Novelties on Chicago Symphony Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 — Italy was writ large on the program of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's concerts Feb. 23 and 24. Francesco Santoliquido, one of the lesser known Italian writers, was represented by two pieces, "Twilight on the Sea" and "The Perfume of the Oasis in the Sahara," and, with the assistance of Wilhelm Bachaus, a symphonic poem for piano and orchestra by Pick-Mangiagalli also was set forth.

For a number of years Santoliquido has lived at Hammamet, in Tunis, and a number of his works bear witness to that fact. Less given to modern bizarrerie than some of his colleagues, the composer of "Twilight on the Sea" has attracted less attention from the public than Malipiero, Casella, Respighi and others of his race. It is good, well-written, picturesque music that Santoliquido has contributed to art and it would be pleasant to hear other examples from his pen. "Twilight on the Sea" is not, perhaps, filled with the tranquil majesty which is presented by dusk settling on the heaving waters, but there is attractive music in the score. "The Perfume of the Oasis in the Sahara" is one of the Tunisian examples of Santoliquido's pen. Written in the oasis of Tozeur, the piece, based upon authentic Arab tunes, has color and atmosphere to recommend it. If these two examples from the Italian writer's artistic activity have made enough impression on the conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra to persuade him to try other works, it will not be difficult to find them. For Santoliquido has been industrious in his contributions to symphonic literature. Two symphonies of his creation have appeared and some 15 years ago some attention was directed to his gifts by the performance of a symphonic poem based on Maeterlinck's "Le Mort de Tintagiles." Moreover there are two symphonic suites, the symphonic poem "L'Ultima visione di Cassandra," and other and smaller works.

The other Italian composition was Pick-Mangiagalli's "Sortilegi," one of those fantastic creations concerned with witches, elves, goblins, and other creatures that were more in vogue in the nineteenth century—especially in Germany—than they are now. Pick-Mangiagalli is himself a pianist of notable brilliance and he was the performer of the piano part when his "Sortilegi" was played for the first time, under Toscanini, at Milan in 1918. The music is difficult and appropriate, but that is all that can be said for it. Mr. Bachaus played the piano part with cool mastery of its mechanical complexity and deserved the applause which was given to his virtuosity. Nor were Mr. Stock's musicians less skillful in their negotiation of a score that is singularly tricky and involved.

Mr. Bachaus, who did not have more than merely executive opportunities in Pick-Mangiagalli's work, was given the G major concerto by Beethoven in which to show what he could do. A critical consideration of his performance cannot arrive at the conviction that he did very much with it. Possessed of considerable technical powers, Mr. Bachaus has not been able to make his sense of poetry march abreast with his finger agility. In "Sortilegi" this deficiency mattered little or not at all, but in Beethoven's concerto it neutralized the worth of much of his performance.

Other pieces on the program were Mozart's bright little overture to "Der Schauspieldirektor" and "A Romantic Suite" by Reger. The orchestra presented a beautiful reading of this music. The suite by Reger, curiously influenced by Debussy, was well worth its revival. The pedantry which brooded over much that Reger wrote, the conviction that he must live up to his reputation as another Bach, did not touch the measures of the suite.

F. B.

Goossens Chamber Concerts Inaugurated in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 9—The new "Goossens Chamber Concerts" made a brilliant start at Æolian Hall on Jan. 31 at the unusual hour of 5:25. Every seat was sold, and a good many could have been disposed of twice over. For these concerts, Eugene Goossens Jr. has drawn round him composers and performers of outstanding ability in the British branch of modernism. The first program led off with Arnold Bax's String Quartet in G, admirably played by the Philharmonic Quartet. This work was given not long ago by "The Flonzaleys" in London, and while the palm must go to them for silken finish and charm, the Philharmonic organization succeeded better (notwithstanding faint traces of faulty intonation) in holding the intellectual thread of the first movement, and got nearer in the rondo to the racy Celtic folk-tale quality of the tunes.

John Ireland's Trio No. 2 in one movement for violin, cello and pianoforte, a well-thought-out work, though lacking in natural impulse, was heard to the best advantage with Ireland himself at the piano.

Preceding and following it were two groups of modern songs, in which Anne Thursfield's enunciation and delicate inflexions did everything possible for the songs; yet the final effect was as evanescent as sea-foam.

Modestly, Mr. Goossens had placed his quintet in one movement for strings and piano at the end, and he himself took the piano part. As a composer he has an extraordinary "flair" for enunciating his ideas in terms of rhythm and color that seem to leap straight across the footlights. The start of the quintet is a good example of this power, and though the actual thought lying behind is not so memorable as the manner, the work holds constant interest. It is an open question, however, whether the quintet does not attempt to cover too long a distance and include too many elements. One-movement form should resemble a short journey completed in contentment, not a non-stop run for a record.

M. M. S.

London String Quartet

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence)—The London Quartet played deliciously for the Chamber Music Association. The feature of the program was H. Waldo Warner's imaginative suite, denominated "The Pixy Ring." This wistful, atmospheric, and elusive composition was appreciated. In final position on the program was the vitally melodious work of Dvořák, known as the "American" Quartet, with its strong infiltration of Negro melody. The Lento was descanted with particular depth of feeling.

The London Quartet is assuredly one of the best chamber-music organizations extant. In Arthur Beckwith, who is at present the first violinist, as a substitute for James Levey, the quartet has a leader who does not overplay his hand. Especially skillful was his performance of the fast, skipping measures of the last movement of the Haydn Quartet in D major, opus 64, No. 5, which was the opening number of the program.

The Royal Opera in Stockholm has just celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

Reactions of a Reader

IT MAY as well be set down a practice at once unfamiliar and unrecommended: That of going forth to meet a train, on an evening of zero weather, unaccompanied by a book. Remembering the status of a certain eastern United States railroad, it would have been saner to have more discreetly forecasted events. Naturally, the station bookstalls afforded reading matter of a kind. But to purchase at random from such a stock is quite other than being provided with a volume selected from one's own shelves, fitted to meet the need of the hour. Hence the restless pacings to and fro, bringing up every now and again before a bulletin board which offered ever more discouraging messages of delay. Finally shelter was sought within a telephone station where the air, though foul, was a few degrees milder; and here the pacings continued. Everyone paced; there was nothing else to be done. One man only had a book and, favored mortal that he was, stood under an electric light, leaned upon his cane and read serenely. It was difficult to curb unworthy feelings of envy; yet even more active a faculty was curiosity. What was the book? Edging nearer and nearer, pretending to consult a watch, it was at length possible to discern that here was the advice of somebody or other on Auction Bridge. A poor thing, even if a person is enamored of the game. Hardly a book at all. Yet it sufficed. Filling the man's leisure and making him the one patient person among many. Never again shall I go bookless. Why, two or three chapters might have been consumed while I waited. Now comes Mr. Knopf, too, with his announcement of a new edition of Pocket Books, in which series he purposes to include some excellent titles. He might have planned exclusively to benefit those who meet trains.

✧ ✧ ✧

Many have questioned whether Carl Sandburg's "Rootabaga Stories" are actually of a nature to amuse children. Or are they intended for their elders? From a certain modern school, a laboratory, if you choose to call it so, where most absorbing experiments are constantly being made, comes the report of the dramatization of the first chapter of this enchanting book. The one in which the family starts out blithely for the new country and eagerly hails each of its astonishing, but unmistakable characteristics. Our informant tells us with particular zest of the presentation of the pigs who wore spotted aprons, those who wore striped aprons and those who wore polka-dotted aprons, these having "brought down the house." Which goes to prove that Mr. Sandburg reaches his juvenile public.

✧ ✧ ✧

It is puzzling to find Arthur Machen, in his "Things Near and Far," saying that he does not "care twopence whether a book is in the first edition or in the tenth; nay, if the tenth is the best edition, I would rather have it. . . . The only question being: is the book worth reading or not?" He considers the consulting of Lowndes as to the distinguished careers of the great books of the earth "mere childishness." Here, as much as in most matters, it is all in the point of view. To some of us it is of the utmost satisfaction to know that we are turning over in our hands a copy of the first edition, in the form that the author first saw his book, in the identical shape in which some prompt purchaser made its acquaintance. However, we may as well restrain our indignation and be content that there exist Arthur Machens and other indifferent persons. The field is that much freer for the rest of us.

✧ ✧ ✧

David Garnett's "Lady Into Fox," just published in America by Mr. Knopf, is a genuine literary sensation. By all rights, the story should be burlesque. Try describing the plot to someone. Tell him that a man sees his wife turn into a fox, and your friend will chortle with ill-concealed mirth. But in the reading it is not so. The story is not in the farcical key. It is a straightforward account of the mysterious transformation of a woman into a fox and of the efforts of her husband to retain his hold upon her affections, seeking against desperate odds to preserve the human traits in her. The whole told with a simplicity Greek, stark, poignant, altogether beautiful. A strange little work, but most admirable in workmanship; leaving the reader marveling that it affects him as it does.

✧ ✧ ✧

An enthusiastic young salesman in one of New York's smaller bookshops has just published a volume of his poems. He has himself published it and one has to make allowance for the fact that it has been printed by hand. I have not seen his book, but will wager it is worth the slight cost. Anyhow, I like the man's enterprise. On the income of this first book he is going abroad; on the return from the sale of his 200 copies, mind you. In the steerage, to be sure. What of that? He is going to Paris to stay as long as his funds hold out; then he will cross to England and seek work in a London bookshop. He will have many well-wishers. Would that there were in American bookshops more men of his caliber.

M. W.

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LORD GLENAVY ASKS IRELAND'S REUNION

Statesman Demands Individual Effort to Attain Desired Goal, Aided by "a Still Tongue"

DUBLIN, Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence)—One of the most difficult posts to fill in the Senate is that of chairman, for the Senate is composed of men of all shades of political opinions, and on the chairman devolves the task of getting these various elements to work happily and harmoniously together. This has been very capably done by Lord Glenavy, who, clever, quick, and courteous, keeps the tone of the Senate up to a high level.

Interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Lord Glenavy said: "The members of the Senate are all splendid men and women, and have shown how wholehearted is their desire to help their country, by the way in which they have sunk all their former political differences in order to work together at the task allotted to them, a task they had none of them sought.

Deeds Wanted Not Words

Asked what he thought of Ireland's prospects, he said that this was no time for talking; it was a time when every man should keep his tongue quiet and do his duty in the best way he could. If each would do that, Ireland would be all right. "The country is a good country," he added, "and we all love it and will do our best for it and hope good will come of it."

Tentative proposals recently made by Lord Glenavy relative to the union of the north and south of Ireland have naturally been the object of much comment. There is a large majority against partition in the border counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh. Reckoning on the basis of the constituencies of the 1918 Redistribution of Seats Act, in Tyrone a majority of 15,365 out of 142,665 persons, and in Fermanagh a majority of 7644 out of 61,836 persons is against partition.

Throughout the six northern counties there is altogether an anti-partition minority of 34.4 per cent. It is interesting to note that the anti-partition minority forms a greater proportion of the six counties area than did the old Unionist minority of the population of all Ireland, this latter minority being 26.1 per cent. Of the 32,551 square miles of Irish territory, there are 1544 square miles occupied by pro-partitionists.

Economic Reasons for Unity

The question of partition and anti-partition was, of course, much more bitter in the days before the Free State came into being, for now there are many reasons why the partitionists should favor unity, not the least important being the economic. Mr. H. M. Pollock, Minister of Finance for the Ulster Parliament, emphasized this point in a recent speech when, according to The Northern Whig, he said, while political unity was not within the bounds of practical politics, still there was such a thing as economic unity, and, unless there was that economic unity between North and South, they in the North, to some extent, and they in the South would find the whole country in such a condition of confusion that all business and commercial enterprise would be hampered and interfered with.

All the complications and expenditure which must necessarily attend the organization of a customs barrier along the boundary line between North and South are not yet fully grasped, though an Ulster citizen points out that the customs might give work to a large number of unemployed. This individual also thought that, while the Free State would be justified in demanding a boundary commission under Clause 12 of the treaty, Ulster's attitude in regard to the boundary commission was a legitimate one.

REAL ESTATE LICENSE URGED

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 26 (Special Correspondence)—A deputation of real estate men from the leading Ontario centers here interviewed the Premier, requesting that a bill be passed licensing real estate agents in Ontario. The deputation stated that they wanted a law put into force which would allow honest men to do business and others kept out.

BRITISH DEBT PAYMENTS

LONDON, Feb. 28—Aggregate par value of British debt payments to the United States at the end of 62 years will be £2,246,000,000, or $10,916,000,000, Chancellor Baldwin informed Commons. He said the exact form of payments had not yet been determined.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Literary Causerie

OLD LONDON BOOKSHOPS

By ERNEST RHYS

ONE winter afternoon we, that had never hunted fox or hare, met at an old shop in Bloomsbury to go book hunting in the London purlieus. There were seven of us, and we agreed to hunt from Booksellers' Row to the stalls and barrows then standing in Aldgate, and end up at a shop (now extinct) in the Haymarket. It was not a great haul we had to show by any means, when we met for supper at the Phœnix, in Kyo Street, and compared our bags. The only item that touched the true zest of the bookhunter, in my own parcel, was a copy of Howell's inexhaustible cut-and-come-again book of letters, the "Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ." Three and sixpence was the exact sum expended on the copy, a third edition somewhat soiled and thumbed, cut close to the page tops, faded, yellowed, and scribbled upon; yet a thing of individuality—cracked calf, red and black title-page, and squat, solid dimensions. But the shop where it was bought, with its fourpenny or sixpenny box, its street-shelf piled with odd volumes and rich rubbish, and its impatient bookseller, who looked at you with an irritable eye, has left a 30-year-old memory.

✧ ✧ ✧

There have been disappearances and dire changes since that day. Booksellers' Row which ran, a narrow tributary of the Strand at its eastern end, close to St. Mary-le-Strand's church, was pulled down at the end of the nineteenth century. Its shops with penthouse-like fronts, dusky, gaslit interiors, and piled up bookboards, suggested a last bit of Tudor London to me when first exploited one wet day. I never made any prizable discovery there, any lucky find, that I can recollect. But quite lately an old friend, Morris C—, told me how he had picked up a rarity in the Row which he had never seen elsewhere. Here is his copy:

RELIGIO BIBLIOPOLÆ
The Religion of a Bookseller
After the Manner of the
"Religio Medici"

It may to the casual reader seem to promise a bibliolater confessing his bibliolatry. But the writer is nearer his noble pattern, the "Religio Medici," than that. And though in its ostensive style an imitation, it is written with fervor and earnest belief, if at moments a thought fantastic.

The "Religio Bibliopolæ" was printed for C. Corbett, opposite St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street. A bookseller's shop there, in Corbett's day, must have been near the old site of "The Swan," where Wynkyn de Worde printed the "Demaundes Joyous," and the "Hand and Star," where Tottel of Tottel's Miscellany used to hang out. Another St. Dunstan's bookseller was Edmund Curll, who had for a sign the "Dial and Bible." I do not remember any book-hunting adventure in Fleet Street or any shop with a surviving tradition. But a detour through Clare Market, northward to Holborn, once led to my securing a unique portrait of Chatterton. That came of a visit to a bookshop, near Barnard's Inn, described in the ballad of a bookshop now forgotten. Five stanzas will give you its comparative antiquity:

There heavily an old house bowed
Its gabled head, and made
Obeisance to the modern crowd
That swept athwart its shade.

Below, an open window kept
Old books in rare display,
Where critics drowsed and poets slept
Till Grub Street's judgment day.

One book brought care again to me,
The book of Rowley's rhyme,
That Chatterton in seigneury
Of song, bore out of time.

The merchant of such ware, unseen,
Watched spider-like the street;
He came forth grey, and spider-thin,
And talked with grave conceit.

Old books, old times—he drew them nigh
At Chatterton's pale spell.
"'Twas Brook Street," said he, "saw him die,
Old Holborn knew him well!"

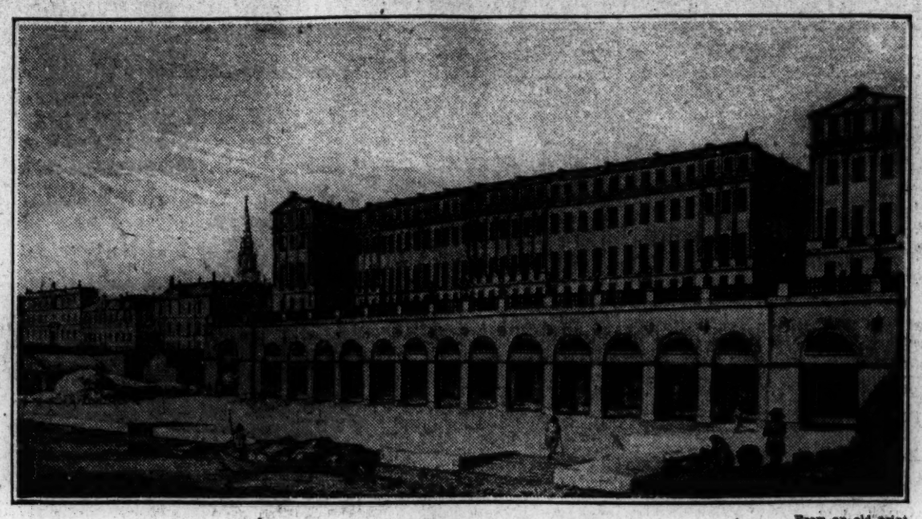
The old fashion of booksellers' signs has rather died out. But there is still a "Bodley Head" in Vigo Street—Mr. John Lane the publisher—to remind one of the small, attractively small, bookshop, in which he and the late Elkin Matthews commenced as poetry-specialists more than a generation ago. When four poets were gotten together in that interior, the shop was full. Those were the days of the Rhymers' Club; when Mr. Arthur Symons and Lionel Johnson were new poets; and when Andrew Lang was writing his book-hunting lays and his ballade with the refrain:

They are all in the fourpenny box.

The one most vivid glimpse of Andrew Lang, that remains to the present bibliolater, figures him one cold twilight in Booksellers' Row, in a fur-collared coat. A rare apparition in that street, given over to the ordinary book-prowler, he looked, as he passed into the flare of a gas light, with his pale keen visage as of an intellectual gipsy. He was much more likely to be seen at places like Bain's, than in the Haymarket, or at Hatchard's in Piccadilly, or Ellis and Elvey's in Bond Street. Bernard Quaritch had a shop in Piccadilly, too, then, and he "looked his part," as they say, in his considering cap which might hint at a sketch by Rembrandt.

✧ ✧ ✧

The old second-hand booksellers have long since changed their quarters, with three or four exceptions. Some have vanished altogether. Even the Serendipity Shop—which was first in Museum Street, and then, after the war, for a term in that quaint backwater of Piccadilly, Shepherd's Market—has gone. There, at her son's house, Mrs. Alice Meynell sometimes was to be seen in her rare visits to London. And within, booklovers and poetry lovers would find rare store—first editions of Donne, Crashaw, Vaughan—the poets she loved. If today such prizes are to be sought for, one must go to Gerrard Street, Soho, to the shop where Mr. David Garnett (author of "Lady Into Fox") and Mr. Birrell (son of the Right Hon. Augustine Birrell) keep up the old traditions.



From an old print

The Buildings Called the Adelphi

A Man of Varied Abilities

The Life of Lord Moulton

By H. Fletcher Moulton. London: Nisbet Co. 15s. net.

It is fitting that the life of Lord Moulton should be written by his son, who was himself one of the most qualified to appreciate the results of his father's work during the war. For Lord Moulton will best be remembered as the chief of the explosives supply department of the British Army, and Fletcher Moulton commanded a battery of heavy siege howitzers at the front. For the same reason, he having served in a like capacity, the reviewer may add his tribute to the memory of the man whose name was a household word among the men behind the guns.

The appointment of Lord Moulton to this position is in itself amazing. That a Lord of Appeal should possess such technical knowledge as to be transferred from his judicial duties to the post of controller of his country's production of explosives is unprecedented. As Lord Birkenhead says in preface to the book: "A Judge learned in the Law, at the outbreak of the greatest war in history, is transplanted from the Bench to the Ministry of Munitions in order to enrich, by his scientific ingenuity, the destructive processes of modern war. And it is universally admitted that, on the scientific side, his individual contribution to winning the war was as great as that of any contemporary Englishman."

But the reader of the book will not fail to perceive that, though the law was Lord Moulton's profession, his progress in that profession was largely due to his scientific proclivities. It was as a technical lawyer that he made his name, and the natural sciences were the hobby of his leisure hours. While a young and rising barrister, he carried out in his spare time certain elaborate electric investigations, which earned for him the high distinction of election to the Royal Society. It was said of him at this time that, when engaged in a case involving technical knowledge, he was apt to know more about the abstruse details than the expert witnesses on either side.

It was inevitable that a man of such varied abilities—he had been the senior wrangler of his year—should command the respect of his subordinates, but Lord Moulton did more, he secured the affection of all who served with him and even of those who were opposed to the policy of which he was one of the chief representatives. The reviewer remembers well the criticism to which the Ministry of Munitions and its personnel were subjected at the hands of those qualified to judge, and also the bitterness displayed at the appointment of obviously unsuitable men to responsible posts in the new Ministry. But no shred of criticism or of scorn was ever displayed toward Lord Moulton. It seemed to be acknowledged, on all hands, that he was the obvious man for the job, and there was something like a sign of relief at the news of his appointment.

Lord Moulton's life makes interesting reading, for the layman as well as for the expert, and it is extremely well set out by Fletcher Moulton in his interesting pages. One is tempted to wish, however, that he had developed the personal side of his father's character rather more fully.

Napoleon Seen by His Servant

Napoleon from the Tuileries to St. Helena

Personal Recollections of the Emperor's second mameluke and valet, Louis Etienne St. Denis (known as Ali). New York and London: Harper & Bros. $5.

In December, 1811, Louis Etienne St. Denis entered the personal service of Napoleon, in which he remained during Napoleon's life. He had been already in the Emperor's service since 1806, and for four years before then had been a clerk in a notary's office. His father had been piqueur in the royal stables under Louis XVI, a position which had several functions; a piqueur was a huntsman, an outrider who preceded his master to arrange for relays of post horses on a journey, an overseer of his stables and, in brief, of pretty much everything that had to do with his transportation by horses. When horses were the only means of travel over any distance, this was an important position; and it was as an underpiqueur that Louis Etienne had served the Emperor before he became a personal attendant. Napoleon made him second mameluke, and named him "Ali." He waited on the Emperor at table, acted as valet de chambre, accompanied him when he went out on horseback, copied his manuscripts, was (at least once) kicked by him, sincerely honored and admired him, and was continuously in this intimate service from the time when Napoleon and Marie Louise lived at the Tuileries, through the Russian campaign and the retreat from Moscow, at Elba, through the Hundred Days, Waterloo, and the captivity at St. Helena. So much, briefly, must be known to define the status of the man whose now published recollections are the latest contribution to the literature of Napoleon. Written in the latter part of his life, for the reading of his own family and his friend, Marchand, who had been with him at St. Helena as first valet to Napoleon, his recollections were preserved in manuscript, and are now printed under the title, "Napoleon From the Tuileries to St. Helena."

It is sufficiently evident that St. Denis was in a position to acquire interesting memories. His manner of telling them may be indicated by a couple of excerpts, which make also a significant presentation of the captive Napoleon. The first has for background the garden that the Emperor (as St. Denis always called him) was having made on the grounds of Longwood. "As soon as the sun appeared on the horizon he would have everybody waked up. When I was not on duty he would call me by throwing little lumps of earth against the windows of my room, which opened on the grove. 'Ali! Ali! you sleep!' and singing

You will sleep more comfortably
When you have gone in again,

he would go on with the song. At the same moment I would open the window. 'Come, lazybones,' he would cry when he saw me, 'don't you see the sun?' Another time he would say, more simply: 'Ali! Ali! ah! ah! Allah! it is day!' " And for the other picture, later in the story,—"Every morning he would go and enjoy fresh air under his arbor, to which he took a little walk every day, and he would sit down on his folding camp-chair when he felt his legs bending under him. He would often repeat: 'Ah, me! Poor me!' and, turning his eyes on whoever was with him, he would say those lines which Voltaire places in the mouth of Lusignan:

Mais à revoir Paris je ne dois plus prétendre.
Vous voyez qu'au tombeau je suis prêt à descendre.
Je vais au Roi des rois demander aujourd'hui
Le prix de tous les maux que j'ai soufferts pour lui!"

Probaby the fact that St. Denis often acted as amanuensis to Napoleon, that he was himself a reader of books, and that he had been much consulted by other writers about Napoleon before he began setting down these recollections, helped his narrative style, which Mr. Frank Hunter Potter has here translated into English. An incident of the return from Elba, for example, is the more vivid for its matter-of-course telling: "When we landed we had no eagle; it was only on the second or third day that we got one. It was of wood and probably came from the rod of a bed or window curtain. It had been fastened on a pole, and with some pieces of stuff of the three colors they made a flag of it."

Whoever finishes the book, and whoever begins is likely to finish, will, the present reader believes, agree with Prof. G. Michaut of the Sorbonne, who wrote the introduction. "Obviously," says Professor Michaut, "Saint-Denis' only concern was to be truthful. His very worship for the Emperor evidently convinced him that his master could only gain by being painted as he really was. On the other hand, he does not seek to exaggerate his own part and to associate his person indiscreetly with the person of the Emperor. It will even be observed with what scrupulous care he distinguishes what he saw or heard from what was told him. He may have been mistaken sometimes, but it is clear that he never departed from what he believed to be the truth . . . these pages do honor to their honest and modest author."

Jensen Writes of The Long Journey

The Long Journey: Fire and Ice

By Johannes V. Jensen. New York. A. A. Knopf. $2.50.

"Growth of the Soil" has been called a great epic—and rightly. But now comes from the contemporary and fellow countryman of Hamsun, Johannes Jensen, an epic far wider in its sweep and broader in its horizons. It is nothing less than the epic of civilization, the story of mortal man from his earliest days in the primeval forest.

Were it only the few bare facts of the theory of man evolved by natural scientists, it would be but a dreary, monotonous tale. But the author's picturesque imagination has filled in the gaps of knowledge with a wealth of vision and fantasy. There is also a tinge of the old Norse mythology, seen chiefly in the two central characters of Fyr and Carl.

These elements are welded into a unified whole with great skill and artistry. It is a strange tale of crude and primitive humanity, of the gradual conquering of ignorance and of the inevitable seeming tragedy of those few who see beyond their own time and for this are destroyed by the unbelieving masses. The forest jungle in which man originally dwelt in perpetual summer, the coming of the ice-sheet with cruel suddenness, the return to the changing seasons of summer and winter as we know them, are described with remarkable power and vividness. Power is the word that best fits the genius of this Danish writer—amazing power.

The first two parts of the book are here published. Four more are to come and will be welcomed. It is to be hoped that the same translator is preparing the next volumes—his work is of nearly uniform excellence.

Famous Figures of Adelphi Terrace

A Literary History of the Adelphi and Its Neighbourhood

By Austin Brereton. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 10/6 net.

Mr. Austin Brereton's history of the Adelphi has been before the public for a number of years, but this new edition, now appropriately published by Mr. Fisher Unwin of 1, Adelphi Terrace, beautifully illustrated and brought up to date, is worthy of notice.

On the present site of the Adelphi, there stood for many centuries the great mansion of Durham House, the brief abode of Lady Jane Grey, the boyhood home of Sir Philip Sidney, and, during the years when Elizabeth smiled upon her favorite, the town residence of Sir Walter Raleigh.

In the eighteenth century, the architectural genius of the brothers Adam transformed what was by this time little more than a ruin into a series of well-built streets and beautiful buildings, erected upon a series of arches, which was at first the wonder and later the admiration of all London. Here Johnson came as a frequent visitor, the famous dinner party in the house of Garrick's widow, of which Boswell has much to say, being in Adelphi Terrace. Walpole, Hannah More, Goldsmith, and later Dickens, all are names ever to be associated with this bit of London.

How jealously and resolutely should the Londoner set his face against the demolition of what remains unique in its beauty and the dignity of its associations, amidst so much which has been irrevocably bartered away.

Truly, as Mr. Brereton wrote in his introduction: "There is no part of London of which a man can be in less apprehension of tiring than the Adelphi. It is of London, yet away from it. . . . To know it is to love it."

The Sufferings of the Greeks

Greece and the Allies. 1914-1922

By G. F. Abbott. London: Methuen & Co., Ltd. 7s. 6d.

While there are few writers more capable than Mr. Abbott of detailing the relations between Greece and the nations of the world, some allowance must be made for his well-known philHellenic leanings. In his eyes Greece has always been the lamb, the piteous victim of alien wolves, whose policy has had for its sole end the shearing of her tender fleece. Of the undercurrent of duplicity beneath the seeming patience of the Greek lamb, we are given no hint.

The theme of the book is the sufferings of the Greeks at the hands of the Allies, during and subsequent to the war, and a secondary motive is the adulation of King Constantine at the expense of Mr. Venizelos.

We need not quarrel with Mr. Abbott over his opinions on the protagonists of the drama which he unrolls before us, but we are entitled to take exception to the partiality with which he displays one set of facts without a fair description of the details which led up to those facts. The villains of the piece are the French soldiers, sailors and diplomatists, who exerted their influence in Greece during the war. And we are told that it was only the urgency of the Entente that led England to lend France her support.

Nor, according to Mr. Abbott, was it the Entente alone which was bent upon the coercion of Greece. The great neutrals, the press of the world, were leagued in the same sinister conspiracy. In November, 1916, "Greece appealed to neutral countries, describing the condition in which she had long found herself, because she was not strong enough to impose respect for her neutrality, and protesting against this latest demand as most injurious to her honor and subversive of all her rights. The solicitation remained fruitless. The great American Republic was too intimately connected with France and England to intervene on behalf of Greece." American readers are perhaps in a better position than Mr. Abbott to estimate how far the allegation is true.

That Greece suffered during the war is an uncontrovertible fact, but it is doubtful whether her sufferings were comparable to those of other neutrals. But these sufferings were due, not to the malignant attitude of the Allies, but to the curious ideas of neutrality cherished by the King and his chosen instruments. One is conscious, even in Mr. Abbott's pages, of the guiding ideal of Greek statesmen when faced with any dilemma: "Through which alternative shall we make the most for ourselves?" The Greeks are the traders of the Near East; the Greek Government regarded the war merely as an opportunity for bargaining on a larger scale.

Mr. Abbott's book cannot be acquitted of partiality—he himself says in his preface, in the course of indicating the source of his information, "the absence of reference to certain other narratives is deliberate." As an historical document it is valueless, but it is interesting as the record of a particular point of view.

Interpreting Modern Political Characters

Dethronements

By Laurence Housman. London: Jonathan Cape. 2s. 6d. net.

In "Dethronements" Mr. Laurence Housman continues the series of interpretations of modern political characters which he began with "Angels and Ministers." He has, however, modified his method, for he now aims at no dramatic effect. He has adopted the form of which Walter Savage Landor was the most famous exponent, but with the difference that, while Landor's own voice is always plainly to be heard speaking through the mouths of his characters, Mr. Housman is always careful to make his talk as they would in "real life." That, of course, is implied in his purpose, which is purely critical. He attempts to do in a new way what is usually done by means of the analytical essay: to expound motives and to explain action.

He does not claim that his "reading of men and events" is final, but it certainly strikes one as penetrating and plausible. At any rate, it is scrupulously fair; for, while it may be taken for granted that the author is more in sympathy with the nationalism of Parnell and the internationalism of Wilson than with the imperialism of Chamberlain, he allows no such bias to transpire in his pages. He reads the English Minister with as sympathetic an eye as the American President or the "uncrowned king" of Ireland. These three men who are the central figures of his three dialogues, he studies at analogous moments of their careers; when, from one cause or another, they have stepped from positions of power and prominence into the seclusion of private life, and so are in a position to reflect on and judge the past. He has done his work with great skill, a delicate tact, and here and there with touches of subtle humor; and whether or not his portraits will ring true to those who can judge them from personal and intimate knowledge of their subjects, to those not so privileged they have a verisimilitude so convincing that one feels that it cannot be altogether illusory.

The Intimate History of Words

English Words and Their Background

By George H. McKnight, Ph.D., professor of English in the Ohio State University. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

There is at present a lively interest in words and their use, that is finding expression in current literature and revives debate on the issue of an "American language," threatening to separate itself from that of England, versus a continuing English language with modifications peculiar to different parts of an English-speaking world. There are a good many books being written to help word-users, as is natural when more persons than ever before, in proportion to population, have literary ambitions. But without such debate, and without such ambition, language is interesting in itself; the intimate history of words is a history also of the times that brought them into use, kept them in circulation, modified them with new meanings, or eventually discarded them. To most of us it is of no practical importance that modern organic chemistry has enriched the language with the word "*tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone*" (though the thing itself, whatever it is, may matter); but the very need of such a caterpillar word in this our world pleasantly intrigues our ignorance, and hints at what chemistry has been up to since it made its first modest appearance in any dictionary in 1646.

"English Words and their Background," by George H. McKnight, Professor of English in the Ohio State University, is a book that offers the curious reader a number of interesting chapters and a deal of entertaining information about words, their origin, use, transformations, disappearance, or survival. "In the creation and use of words," says the preface, "there appears not only the sense of beauty and the sense of humor, but a human fallibility exhibited in inexactness of knowledge and in seemingly capricious modes of procedure. In fact, the variety of interest to be found in words corresponds with the variety of interest in complex human nature. All in all the history of words introduces so much of the unexpected and strange that the subject matter becomes often less that of science than of romance." It does not follow that Professor McKnight is here likely to compete seriously with Mr. Sinclair Lewis for the interest of a large miscellaneous public; yet it might conceivably happen that many who coldly regarded his title would find themselves surprisingly interested in his book. "Give me a watch," said Richard III—and who but would be entertained as well as informed to learn that what he wanted was a candle, marked into sections so that it would tell the time by its burning? Or again that our familiar word *match* originally meant "wick," that the earliest form of friction match was not invented till about 1830, and that the old word kept on in use and has survived such attempts to supplant it as have been represented by *locofoco*, *lucifer*, *congrieve*, *vesuvian*, *fusee*, and *vesta*.

Nine words, it is said, and our author evidently considers it a reasonable estimate, do about a quarter of all the work of expressing our ideas in writing, all little ones and of native origin: *and*, *be*, *have*, *it*, *of*, *the*, *to*, *will*, and *you*. The reviewer wondered at first thought about the word "I"; but, after all, it is a word much busier in conversation than print. Thirty-four others added, and these, too, are short and of native origin, and "I" is not one of them, make a list that is said to accomplish half the task of expression. But the rest of our words go far afield for their origins, and here is neither place nor space to follow them. Two instances must suffice. "One Persian word for ruler, through its use as the name for the 'king' in the game of chess, and through the migrations of that game, has yielded the common English verb *check*." "The word that coming through Anglo-Saxon English produces *skirt*, a garment for the upper part of the body, coming through Scandinavian channels produces the *skirt* for below the waist."

Chaucer, contemplating the past, marveled at the changes that had taken place in words, and thus he commented:

and wordes tho
That hadden prys, now wonder nyce and straunge
Us thinketh hem; and yet they spake hem so.

"If Shakespeare himself," writes Professor McKnight, "were to recite his verse before a modern audience, his pronunciation would hardly escape ridicule. The hearer would inevitably be reminded of the pronunciation associated with farcical humor in the speech of the stage Irishman." Here, it seems, was an opportunity for instructive realism and true Elizabethan atmosphere not taken into consideration in putting on this season a modern play with Shakespeare for hero. But perhaps it is just as well.

Not a few will envy Mr. Blunden's experience on a tramp steamer across the Atlantic, from Cardiff to the Plate and back to Hamburg, even if they have not the courage to emulate it. In "The Bonadventure" (Cobden Sanderson, London. 6s. net), the writer shows how he entered into the very heart of such an experience, learnt to know the inmost thought of his companions, and felt the great throb of the industrial machine of which they were but one of a million links. No detail in the long succession of incidents which brought them, purveyers of coal to South America, escaped him, nor the wider panorama which it opened out, "the energy of man, maker of cathedrals, high roads, aqueducts, railroads." Such experiences as were his are the common lot of those who are to be seen treading their steady, uneventful way over deep waters in tramp steamers, but not all are awake to the humor and pathos of what they see, or are capable of weaving thus pictorially its significance in little things and in big.

The French Academy recently conferred its Prix de Litterature (10,000 francs) on Pierre Lasserre, and its Prix d'Eloquence (4000 francs) on Pierre Trabard for his discourse "Mérimée et l'art de la Nouvelle."

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THE HOME FORUM

A Norwegian Hamlet on the Danish Stage

INTERPRETATIONS of the part of Hamlet are as the sands of the sea for multitude, and a few great actors have each brought into existence their own peculiar Hamlet, henceforth to stand apart from any other. Copenhagen has recently witnessed the novelty of a Norwegian playing the Melancholy Dane, and the rendering of the rôle by Ingolf Schanche proved a revelation because of its unique coloring.

Here is how Berlingske Tidende, a leading newspaper of the Danish capital, viewed the presentation of the Norwegian player: "This is a lyrical-pathetic Hamlet, who attracts the attention and takes his audience captive. Mr. Schanche has it in him to fascinate. His elegiac eyes, his fine countenance, the mocking smile, which permits of a display of those beautiful white teeth, all this is well enough, but it is not Hamlet's despair, his contempt for mankind, . . . that is Shakespeare's Hamlet."

In Kobenhavn, the dramatic critic wrote as follows: "What a remarkable face, large, mild eyes, a smile like a woman's, a marked racial countenance, this slender, youthful figure over which the plastic seems to hold control. Ingolf Schanche's Hamlet is more that of some southern than a Danish Prince. But from the very first he had the public with him. And as he gradually reveals himself as master of the art of speech, he becomes well-nigh irresistible as an interpreter whose instrument obeys his every move, mockery and tenderness."

What is most interesting, however, is to hear what Ingolf Schanche himself has to say about Hamlet, as he views the part. It was mainly as a reply to the Berlingske Tidende criticism that he declared: "If I had been told that I had no dramatic qualifications for the part instead of being void of individualism, then I could understand this better. But now they say just the reverse. They seem to miss the personal element in my playing.

"I have constructed Hamlet out of my own self. As for studying the character, I felt only the slightest need for this, except getting at the historical facts. I felt little concerned as to how they lived or thought in those days. I went at my task with the set purpose of expressing my own personality. I was not interested particularly in interpreting Hamlet. In contrast to the other characters I enact, where I have been careful to follow the author, in this instance I wanted to be free and unhampered, and only express my own feelings. It comes as a surprise to me to hear that I lack personality.

"It has often been said here in Denmark that we Norwegians are simpler and less self-centered in the art of the theater than the Danes. In this rôle of Hamlet I expressly tried to display as little artificiality as possible. I desired to employ only such means as would convey the idea of humaneness, simplicity and naturalness. And I have tried to make Hamlet's words my own. It seems to me that it is for the actor to give those of our own time a true presentation of individualism as it exists today. It was just this that brought the young people of Norway in such crowds to our theater.

"And what do I find here in Denmark? It appears to me that they want a Hamlet who stands apart from the time . . . more of an idea, than a human being. For myself I have gone in the opposite direction. And I have been strengthened by what Gunnar Heiberg told me the first evening that I played the part in Christiania: 'This is the first time that I have seen Hamlet portrayed as a man.' Denmark apparently thinks differently."

That all of Denmark did not think differently, however, is gleaned from the following letter that the noted Danish philosopher, Harald Hoffding, wrote Schanche: "I had the pleasure of being present last night at the first performance and I am impelled to write you that never have I been so deeply impressed as by your Hamlet. In the very first scene there comes to the surface that deep injury that must be the groundwork for Hamlet's entire attitude. One felt instinctively that with your entire personality you had possessed yourself of those changes that came to Hamlet in the course of his life. It was the sentimental in Hamlet that you emphasized. For this reason you found Hamlet's faith and confidence in his friends a most beautiful avenue for your expression so long as he retained that faith in them. Hamlet's contempt for mankind and his philosophizing must be considered as a result of his experience, all that he went through, instead of making them the main factors in his makeup, as tradition will have it.

"I have studied Shakespeare all my life, but I am not a dramatic critic or an æsthetic, and this expression of mine can be looked upon simply as a tribute from one who thus opens his heart to you."

Summer Night

Like a bell note shivered into fragments of fine sound:
The summer night. But silence and the stillness do astound
Me more than all this strange-go-round
Of multitudinously minted chords along the ground. . . .

They say the crickets sing all night: I know
They strike against the walls of silence,
Insistently, a futile blow.

—Kenneth Slade Alling, in The Measure.

Healing of Ignorance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS the mission of education to heal ignorance in all its phases; to inculcate good standards of thought and action, thereby elevating mankind. This education, starting in the tender years of childhood, leads infantile steps through the alphabet, the multiplication table, the rules of grammar; and cultured speech and orderly development become increasingly manifest, in proportion as knowledge is assimilated by each individual.

What, however, of mankind's even more vital need of that moral and spiritual education which alone can equip it in its struggle with the forces of evil? Shakespeare has truly said that "there is no darkness but ignorance." And the deepest and darkest ignorance, the one most urgently calling for enlightenment, is ignorance of spiritual good. The scourge of evil, taking form in disease, war, suffering of every description, will vanish from mortal experience only as mankind's vital spiritual needs are intelligently recognized and ministered to.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 390), Mrs. Eddy states, "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony." The restored health, buoyant outlook, renewed strength and courage brought about through the ministry of Christian Science, result from that clear understanding of God obtained through its inspired teachings. Centuries ago, Christ Jesus, the Way-shower of Christianity, made this tremendously significant statement: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." The logic of this is inescapable: it is ignorance of Truth which engenders bondage, while spiritual understanding establishes true freedom from all that is afflictive and unlike God, good.

How essential, then, to seek this understanding spiritually, through that divinely-bestowed spiritual sense which leads one far above the domain of merely intellectual education. The fruits of spiritual understanding are found to be health and holiness, joy and purity, peace and power, which may always be proved to be here and now evident; whereas the husks of ignorance take exactly the opposite form. To Confucius is attributed the trite saying, "Sickness is ignorance; heal thy ignorance." Spiritual ignorance is not remedied by the accumulation of material knowledge, which is "the tree of the knowledge of good and evil," the fruit of which brought death. The Revelator, on the other hand, refers to the "tree of life," the leaves of which "were for the healing of the nations." Presumably Byron may have been thinking of these two passages, of deepest import to mankind, when he said, "The tree of knowledge is not that of life."

Within the "leaves" of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook are to be found, as thousands today are testifying, the spiritual revelation of health, holiness, harmony. It is the glad experience of the student of Christian Science that in proportion as he conforms in joyous obedience to his new-found understanding of God and of man as God's likeness, his own character and nature are regenerated, evil traits fade out, his health is more assured, and former tormenting fears are banished.

If the great army of fine men and women who, impelled by a compassionate desire to relieve suffering, and vainly seeking to eradicate sickness by material means, were to divert their search from matter to God, divine Mind, and discover the spiritual law of health, they would themselves emerge and help others to emerge more rapidly into their God-given freedom and harmony. The prophet Isaiah says, "As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts." This need give to no one a sense of an unapproachable God, for it is just through this spiritualized thinking that divine Love's omnipresence becomes clear; and it is always fraught with blessings.

What is termed the "origin of evil" has perplexed mankind in all ages; and this perplexity is inevitable so long as one seeks the origin of a negative. What is hatred, for instance, but mortal ignorance of divine Love? Whence does hatred emanate, and whither does it return, when Love, blotting out all belief in it, is expressed in its place? Hatred has no cause; and one might just as vainly look for it as for the origin of a mistake made in a mathematical problem. Its so-called origin lies nowhere, save in the realm of ignorance. No law supports a mistake in mathematics; and no law supports sickness, sin, or discord in any shape or form. The teachings of Christian Science are enabling mankind definitely to overcome hatred, jealousy, bad temper, fear, as well as the physically expressed evils of disease and disability. Like the darkness which vanishes as the dawn steals through one's window, these ignorant beliefs fade and are ultimately blotted out through the right understanding of God, good.

Hence, it is to this quest that the student of Christian Science is devoting time, energy, and prayerful, well-requited effort. Rather than lose himself in the trackless waste of purely material research, the footsteps of which are effaced almost as soon as traced, he rejoicingly follows the straight and narrow way which leads to the true understanding of God and of man in His likeness; and as the burdens of sin and sickness, worry and fear, begin to fall away from him, he himself attests the truth of Mrs. Eddy's comforting statement (Science and Health, p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."



The Village Smithy

PROBABLY the village smithy has been written round and about as much as any subject that one could mention, but go into the country and through the villages and you still find that the smithy exercises a charm. It is always a most restful proceeding to lean over the half-door on a bright summer's day, looking into the gloom (your regulation village smithy is always dark) of the blacksmith's shop, and watch the smith who is invariably arrayed in a very frayed and tattered leather apron, while he blows his fire into a brilliant glow before he removes the red-hot shoe and fills the air with a shower of sparks and the musical clang of his hammer on the anvil. And in the winter the sight of that glowing fire is even more cheerful. The smith is generally a genial gossip, and if you know him well enough, you can take a turn at the bellows and warm yourself. To complete the scene there should be a village patriarch, himself perhaps a past smith, who will look approvingly at "t' young feller" who carries on his old job so well.

Two Gardens

My friend in Fife has a garden, wide and square, with a great red wall surrounding it except for the corner, where the back of the stable makes a sun-trap for the sweet peas. A lawn, with a big tree and a garden seat, lies up against the house, where are stacked the logs and peat against the coming winter, for the winds from the North Sea blow cold across this part of Scotland.

A sundial stands near the lawn in the midst of a wonderful design of rose beds and little paths. I weeded those paths once and, not being a gardener, have ever since marveled at the genius of my friend who, with magic touch, keeps all that garden weeded and yet never appears to be weeding! Running between the sundial and the lawn and away in a straight line to the far end of the garden is the wide path which, to me, is the special glory. Stand at this end of it on a summer evening and trace the dark lines of the yew where they cut the pale blue and pink of the sky and, lower down, lose their outline in the mist. On either side of the path lie the beds of herbaceous things—sunflowers and juicy hollyhocks in the background, and then a glorious tangle of rambler roses, stocks, sweet william and tall marguerites with a lavender hedge lying behind.

Come further down where the path runs through the kitchen garden. On the right a noble display of cabbages, divided from asparagus in the season, now from the fern, by a wall of scarlet runners. And on the left—how ignorant I am—but are those onions? And beyond, potatoes?

Then comes the washing-green, dank with long grass; and the pump; and, beautiful sign of real country, the tall dovecot wherein dwell, when they see fit, a little pair of white feathered people who are known as Mr. and Mrs. Jockie. To my taste Mr. and Mrs. Jockie, duly realizing their artistic surroundings, ought to hover perpetually about the white balcony of their home; but for a reason which I am reluctant to think is in any way connected with the bags of grain stored in the stable, they usually prefer to air themselves upon an upper windowsill above the stable yard. Mrs. Jockie does not "neighbor" and can never be induced to enter into conversation; but her husband and I are on more than speaking terms, although I have never yet persuaded him to eat out of my hand.

"Jockie," I say, seating myself upon the low stone step of the stable, "Jockie."

My voice is very low and resembling a coo as nearly as possible, and my hands are full of the most delicious and delicate grain.

I wait.

Then presently there is a rustle and a hop; Jockie is in the yard and regarding me warily. I sprinkle a few titbits upon the ground. Jockie approaches sideways. Then I present my hand, sitting motionless and hopeful. But no, Jockie is not to be caught, even though Mrs. Jockie jeers from the windowsill. Off he races with a whirl of feathers into the air.

Where I live in London I have but a small yard in which it is impossible to find room for anything but a dustbin. Certainly there is a pigeon, but he takes no interest in me and gleans his meals, like the vagabond he is, from the gutter. But perhaps, after all, I have the best of it; my friend's garden is ever present to my inner eye, lovely and fragrant at all seasons.

Winter Moon in Switzerland

The moon had not yet risen. The thousands of stars shed their candle light over the thick soft snow, and we went along mainly in silence, save for those remarks which make the silence deeper. Everything grew brighter as we climbed, and we seemed to come much nearer the big brilliant stars. Arriving at the Col du Pillon, we mounted a steep hill, and then rested. Toward the Sanetschhorn a rich effulgence in the sky seemed to cause a pale glow to hover over the eastern mountains.

Soon it would be moon-rise. We sat still in the silence of the towering mountains, the white snow that stretched away in the distance hiding all green earth. We watched the sky swell with a yellow light over the mountains. Dark blue shadows lay against the bright snow, and the stars were the only objects that seemed to move in the silence.

The tall, black pines stood motionless along the road, lines of skirmishers that guarded the majesty of those glacier-covered mountains, while the large naked bowlders and gigantic rocks upon which rested the white blanket atop the Sexrouge gave the scene an eerie touch.

The glow over the mountains grew brighter as the yellow light swelled. A flitting white cloud, almost transparent against the sky, moved softly over the mountain top and seemed to herald the coming of the moon. While we were absorbed in its beauty, sky and mountain brought forth the moon. Slowly, the outline of an orb of white-gold appeared above the mountain, shedding pale, yellow beams. It cast an atmosphere of greater eeriness upon the scene, producing sharper outlines in the valley below. In the distant shadows of the valley the Tour de Mayens and Tour d'Ay resembled twin mountains joined together.

In dignity, the orb moved upward, wandering clouds drifting before it. As the light increased, it seemed almost day in the mountains. We had strayed into an unknown world, a northern palace in the midst of moonday.

The article in the Home Forum page of Monday, Feb. 26, entitled "Why One Writes and Others Read," should have been signed with the initial B., instead of R. M. G. as was printed.

Sea Fog

The world's a ten-rod circle; hills are gone,
Unless this floor of scrub and meadow-sweet
Slanting to hidden nothing, on and on,
May be a hill—I guess it by my feet!
The fir-tree dares not shake or even sigh,
For fear of spilling beauty, bright as brief;
The silvered cobweb scares away the fly,
And quicksilver slides down the mullein leaf.
Oh, fog-drops strung on birch like beads on hair!
On each red barberry there hangs a tear.
What wonder I forget the outer air,
Shut in with a little beauty plain and near?

—Abbie Huston Evans.

Scrooge's Tavern

In "A Christmas Carol" we are told that Scrooge "took his melancholy dinner in his usual melancholy tavern; and having read all the newspapers, and begulled the rest of the evening with his banker's book, went home to bed."

There were many taverns in the city of London at which Scrooge might have dined, and it may be that Baker's Chop-House in Change Alley, as has been suggested, was the one he chose. It is no longer a chop-house, having a year or so back been taken over by a city business company, and the building added to their premises. But it had been for a century or more a noted city chop-house, where, up to the last, meals were served on pewter plates, and other old-time customs were retained. It was one of those city houses, of which some still exist happily, where the waiters grow old in the service of their customers. Baker's had at least one such waiter, known familiarly as James, who pursued his calling there for thirty-five years, and became famous by having his portrait painted in oils and hung in the lower room, where it remained until the end of the career of the house as a tavern. Perhaps old Scrooge was one of his special customers.—B. W. Matz, in "Dickensian Inns and Taverns."

California Bound, 1849

We rovers bold,
To the land of gold,
Over bowling billows are gliding:
Eager to toil,
For the golden spoil,
And every hardship biding.
See! See!
Before our prow's resistless dashes,
The goldfish fly in golden flashes!
'Neath a sun of gold,
We rovers bold,
On the golden land are gaining;
And every night,
We steer aright,
By golden stars unwaning!
All fires burn a golden glare:
No locks so bright as golden hair!
All orange groves have golden gushings:
All mornings dawn with golden flushings!

—Herman Melville, in Mardi.

Around the Old Hall

Up the hill, beyond the crimson and orange of the dogwood and willow, away from the quaint formalities of the Old Hall garden, and we are up on the rough knoll with its pale red bracken—far-flung sentinel of the fir-clad hills that line the coast. With scarce a foreground, it overlooks the broken cliff and the misty sea beyond. "a little line of sportive wood run wild." February has far gone, but the long snows have barely melted, and there was a frost last night. In the first burst of spring sunshine it glistens still on the filmy green of the gorse bushes, the faded silvery moss under one's foot, the battered fronds of the bracken. . . .

Around the bracken stand the Scotch firs, their sombre green lit up by the sunlit rose of the branches. Beneath and beyond them is the misty nothingness where the quiet sea lies, half asleep it seems, and quiet at last after its long buffeting. There is the broken line of cliff that wavers uncertainly into the distance, the fisherman's cottage clinging to it, and away to the north is Rinkleboro, the bold bare hill, which, like nothing else in this cheerful countryside, gives the touch of severity, a close-cropped cone where even the twigs of stunted gorse are nibbled by the moving sheep. . . . It frowns on the valleys below with their contented farmyards, their quiet pastures, on the great stretch of broken country all drenched in sun and wet with mist, on the sudden hollow of a gravel pit or deep sandy lane, little undulations where tiny copses nestle and snug stone farms take shelter at their sides. Ragged spurs of the wood run right down into the fields, and green bits of common with watercress rills and homely geese are set among the red roofs of the village; right up into the heart of the woods, too.

And there is the English village itself, a little bit of England's heart, demure, secure, a thing of repose and ancient dignity, complete and self-contained. The Hall stands there among its oak trees, itself only the largest of the farms that surround the green. The lowering sun plays in its diamond windows; there is deep-rooted ease in the lines of its wall and roof. Surely it grew there, flint from the seashore, clay from the field hard by, massive oak from the wood, and round it, tended lovingly, are the lines of the quaint yews, the little lawn with its birds, the promise of all the summer glory of this garden by the sea. The cottages of the fisher-folk with their red roofs are just outside the garden, the common with its pond still shining with wet ice; you can hear the shrill voices of the schoolchildren who are splashing on it, for the last time this winter.

Between the village and the wooded hills over there is the pale stubble of the fields, the browny-purple of the plough, where a dim flutter of white reveals the hungry gulls, the faint sun-flecked pasture where the cattle are returning home. . . . Up by the woods they are burning the weeds, and the smoke rises still and blue against the fir trees, filling the air with its pungency. Beyond it, right in the heart of the wood, there is a field still quite white with snow and blue with deep shadows where the sun has not reached at all.—Victoria de Bunsen, in "Old and New in the Countryside."

Granada's Enchantment

Granada is a thing for painting or for music. Words are not the proper medium in which to express it, for it is impossible to write the lines without falling back on the stock phrases of romanticism. The old clichés can hardly be avoided, for in Granada they are all true. You cannot avoid saying, for example, that it is enchanting. All Spaniards pronounce it encantadora, and they are quite right. But its enchanting quality is only another reason why words are inadequate as a means of expression. The words describing enchantment are always meaningless—meaningless, that is, from the point of view of ordinary conversation. They express magic by their sound rather than by their sense, which is to say that they are used for their musical value. Music has always been the only way of signifying enchantment as Shakespeare knew. Queer clothes and cabalistic signs are the preliminaries; the magic circle itself is rounded in music. And Granada is interpreted by a music of its own—the strange, oddly-twisted melodies of cante flamenco—from which Albeniz, Granados, Falla and Turina have gathered inspiration.—A. J. B. Trend, in "A Picture of Modern Spain."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1923

Editorials

Public Opinion and the Ruhr

No GREATER service can be rendered the cause of peace at the present moment than by the maintenance of an open and quiet mind, when the cabled stories from and about the Ruhr are read. A very distinguished commentator on European political and military affairs this morning announced, without hesitation or qualification, that war was inevitable because of the French effort to enforce in the Ruhr region the provisions of the Versailles Treaty. Other observers seek to terrify the world with the assertion that if France does not abandon its effort to get from Stinnes, Thyssen, and Krupps some portion of the money which they are storing away at the expense of the German people, the debtor nation will turn to Bolshevism, and the frontier of Europe against revolution will be moved as far east as Poland. Still others think they see British neutrality turning gradually toward sympathy with Germany, and an inclination to help that Nation lest British trade be endangered by its entire disorganization. Optimists in numbers are reaching the conclusion that, after all, big business, not international politics, is involved, and the logical outcome of the situation is going to be a combination between German captains of industry and French captains of industry for the purpose of dominating the steel and coal interests of all Europe. The situation offers a pretty field for speculation, and political and economic philosophers who have access to the columns of newspapers are expressing a multitude of divergent views, each with dogmatic certainty, and all differing wholly among themselves.

The forces involved in the occupation of the Ruhr are of a character that no man can lightly estimate. They are political, economic, and racial. At points, political considerations interfere with the logical working out of what should appear to be the inevitable economic program. And then, racial antagonisms and prejudices come in to destroy any procedure along logical lines, either economic or political. Perhaps all that can safely be said at the present moment is that the success of France in collecting the debt due it would be the ideal outcome for the world at large. Whether this success is at all possible, no one can judge. Certainly judgment cannot be predicated upon the utterances of German authorities on the subject, since they are obviously and reasonably ex parte, and intended only to save that Nation from the burden which its acceptance of the peace treaty laid upon it. If Germany will not or cannot pay, and France remains in possession, decades at the very least will be necessary to restore anything like a semblance of industrial peace in continental Europe, even if the actual political peace is not overthrown. But from the present indications, the worst thing that could possibly happen would be an attempt on the part of any other European government to intervene. That, indeed, might provide the spark for the tinder which is ready to hand.

What is happening, and what must happen, in continental Europe is not going to be affected by newspaper headlines, or by the prophecies of self-appointed experts on international politics. The part of sanity for the people of nations fortunate enough not to be immediately concerned is to withhold judgment, and, above all, to avoid expression of fear as to the recurrence of the war which tore all Europe into fragments.

The Elusive Influenza Germ

FOLLOWING closely upon the recent much-heralded newspaper announcement that the so-called germ of influenza had been discovered, comes an editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association, completely disclaiming for the profession any responsibility concerning the pronouncement, and denying that such a discovery has been made. The Journal, of course, speaks for organized allopathy, and what it says is authoritative. It declares that immediately on the publication of the news item in question, it telegraphed to Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute, asking for the facts, and that it received a reply from him to the effect that the article prepared for the New York State Department of Health, under the auspices of which news of the alleged discovery was broadcast by radio, consisted simply of a routine summary of papers by Olitsky and Gates on influenza, published in the Journal of Experimental Medicine over the past three years, which "was headlined by the state publicity department without my knowledge."

The Journal explains that the story was sent to newspapers in the regular "Health News Service," issued by the state department, the headline reading: "Cause of Influenza Discovered at Rockefeller Institute, Says Dr. Flexner." It then quotes from the article's introduction, which was obviously prepared by a "copy reader," and which included these words:

> In a radio health talk . . . Dr. Simon Flexner . . . announced the discovery of the cause of influenza, as the result of researches conducted by members of the staff of the institute.

It was this statement which was seized upon by many newspapers and given publicity extraordinary.

So passeth, for the present, at any rate, the influenza germ. But the mischief has been done, and compared with the thousands who have read, and believed, the story of the discovery of the alleged cause of influenza, only a few will hear of this recantation. Though the Journal may disavow responsibility, someone was responsible, and the medical men appear to have been the gainers. Seeing that such great publicity was accorded the alleged discovery, as prominent a place ought to be given in the various newspapers of the country to statements contradicting it.

Relics of a Vanished Faith

THE stone shell of the tomb of Tut-ankh-amen is hardly scarred by the passage of 3400 years under the rubbish in the Valley of Kings, yet the thing that gave significance to the stone is vanished. The motive for gathering the treasures now being removed, piece by piece, from the silent chambers to the sunburnt valley, the nation's faith that accounts for the untold wealth stored in the Ali Baba's cave of riches, is lost. There is left no protesting adherent of that ancient worship that for long ages governed the empire winding up the Nile.

It seems at first a short space for a religion that dealt so largely with questions of immortality to be so completely forgotten. The faith and heresies of this absolute monarch, the inspiration for all the glory that marks his tomb, the very reason that we know Tut-ankh-amen once reigned, are gone. All those gods to whom the nation once bowed, around whom political and social thought centered, and for whose worship the educated leaders were made priests, are now only names, translated and recognized by a handful of archæologists.

The impotence of Egyptian priests and monarchs against the passage of time must strike anyone who considers the Luxor discoveries. They challenged time in two ways in early Egypt: through their beliefs and through their monuments. One challenge was of an immaterial sort, a thing of religion and philosophy; the other was of stone. It seems strange—stranger than the designs traced on those urns brought up now into the glare of the Valley of Kings—that the former expression of an ancient civilization should have been so quickly overthrown as compared with the latter. What are thirty-four centuries in geology but a wink of the eye, so soon over that they failed to destroy flowers left in the tomb of a Pharaoh, or the sandal found there, and yet so long and devastating in relation to the religion and ideals of an empire that a whole regiment of gods and demons has been overwhelmed, as though the desert had rolled over it all.

When Tut-ankh-amen's chariots and urns are at last distributed among rival world museums, when newspapers have forgotten that rare pottery was made in Egypt which cannot be duplicated today, the somber tomb will still challenge time. Human nature as symbolized in the flowers and the sandal, future writers are likely to say, lasted in the tomb long after religious creeds disappeared; the edifice of an ancient faith endured after the faith itself had lost vitality and become only a name. So, no doubt, some other faiths will depart, together with the curious gods to whom even now some peoples make obeisance, to join Isis and Wotan, Zeus and Mexitili.

As for the haughty rulers, whose pride shared with religion an expression in vast tombs, they have had their epitaph written by Shelley:

> I met a traveler from an antique land
> Who said: Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
> Stand in the desert. Near them on the sand,
> Half sunk, a shattered visage lies, whose frown
> And wrinkled lip and sneer of cold command
> Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
> Which yet survive, stamp'd on these lifeless things,
> The hand that mock'd them and the heart that fed;
> And on the pedestal these words appear:
> "My name is Ozymandias, king of kings:
> Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!"
> Nothing besides remains. Round the decay
> Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare,
> The lone and level sands stretch far away.

The Cautious Senate

As was to have been expected, President Harding's proposal that the United States take the first decisive step to identify the Nation with those other governments which are already co-operating in the Permanent Court of International Justice, has aroused all the traditional caution, sometimes manifested and sometimes dormant, which pervades and permeates the Senate. In its historic chamber there was waged the spectacular wordy battle which ended in the decision to refrain from allying the United States with those peoples and governments which had subscribed to the covenant of the Versailles Treaty, providing for a League of Nations, and it may not be difficult to understand why any intimation that there may be a renewal of the discussion should serve to array the irreconcilable foes of the League on the defensive. It may not be that they have any sincere conviction that participation in the deliberations of the World Court would compromise the Government or the people, but undoubtedly there is seen the possibility that any concession by them now would be regarded as an admission of weakness, if not of actual misjudgment.

President Harding makes the unqualified statement that public opinion in the United States is today "overwhelmingly in favor of our full participation, and the attending obligations of maintenance and the furtherance of the prestige" of a court committed to the peaceful settlement of international controversies. In this the President is undoubtedly right. The people care little for the partisan prejudices, the maneuvering for tactical advantage, the selfish defense of a position once possibly tenable but no longer defensible, which makes impossible, even in the few days remaining in which the present Senate may act, full and complete acquiescence in the plan proposed.

It requires no prescient knowledge to forecast the ultimate entry of the United States into the activities of the World Court. It is only that the tribunal is a creature of the League of Nations that participation in it now is delayed. But there is to come, in the near future, an unmistakable mandate from the people. The people are not so cautious as the Senate, but they are able to speak just as distinctly and just as emphatically.

The President has formally asked the consent of the Senate to participation in the deliberations of the peace court. Whether or not he realized that action was not likely to be taken at this time, he has committed himself and the Administration to the plan. He has not acted impulsively or blindly, as will be understood when his message and the letter from Secretary Hughes are read and considered. He has committed his party and himself to the support of the World Court, and incidentally to such support of the League of Nations as is incidental to the court plan. It is not unlikely that the people of the country as a whole, and without regard to party alignments, would regard favorably a sudden recession from the attitude of extreme caution and adherence to precedent by the dignified leaders of the Senate.

Pueblos' Defenders Assailed

THAT is, no doubt, a tactical and orderly retreat which the defeated proponents of the so-called Bursum Indian Bill are making, but they seem unable to retire without firing desultory parting shots at those whose timely interposition interrupted the working out of their program. They seem especially vindictive against the General Federation of Women's Clubs and those who compose the New Mexico Association of Indian Affairs, insisting that their interference has served to defeat a measure designed to better the condition of the Pueblos and at the same time to estrange the Indians from "their real friends." But it is interesting, to say the least, that those who have so persistently argued in support of the Bursum measure before the House Indian Affairs Committee now express their willingness to allow matters to rest where they are. Failing to obtain the passage of the bill which they urged, they prefer, rather than encourage further investigation into the administration of the Indian Bureau, to allow the matter of the disputed land claims to be adjudicated by the courts.

The people of the United States will be perfectly willing to listen to whatever defense the Indian Bureau may interpose. Commissioner Charles H. Burke has enlisted as advocate and spokesman in behalf of the policies which he has carried out, and of the policies of the bureau in general. The attack upon those policies, while possibly encouraged and abetted by the two organizations which have been referred to, was actually made by Representative Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania. It was he, perhaps more than any other individual or organization, who marshaled sentiment in Congress against the Bursum measure. His indictment was against the policies of the Bureau of Indian Affairs since the days of its organization down to and including the present.

It is hardly to be believed that the outcome has resulted in the estrangement from the Pueblos of any friends they cannot do well enough without. The Indians have had many false friends in the past, and there are indications that they have not a few such now. But it must have been proved to their satisfaction that they have gained, in place of those whom they seem to have lost, genuinely trustworthy and unselfish friends. Any regret felt because of the recent rupture probably will be endured by the patient Pueblos with that fortitude and stoicism which are supposed to characterize their deepest emotions. The outward manifestations of distress all seem to come from the camp of those whose "unselfish motives" have been misconstrued.

Editorial Notes

SIR ROBERT HORNE is not alone in his hope that friendship between Great Britain and America will in the years to come be increased and deepened, and it is encouraging that he was able to say, before leaving America recently, that he had been delighted to find clearer evidence than ever before of good will on the part of the two peoples. He added:

> Nothing could exercise such a mollifying influence on the world as that the United States and England should be sympathetic to each other's point of view and should understand each other's thoughts.

Misunderstanding is responsible for many of the world's discords today, both individual and collective, and the sooner this is recognized, the sooner will the steps be taken which will result in correction of the resulting conditions.

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ONE need not be pro-German to urge that the drive by the Yale Club of New York to eliminate the music of "Die Wacht am Rhein" from Yale's repertoire of college songs does not make for international amity and the healing of post-war injuries. The tune, to which "Bright College Years" is set, was proscribed during the war, but since the armistice again has come into its own. Of late, German music has been once more received with friendly gesture in many quarters, and is the world any the worse therefor?

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IT MAY be of pertinence to the general political situation in the United States to point out that in a hotly contested primary election in Chicago, yesterday, for the selection of a successor to Mayor Thompson, a Republican who ran on the platform of light wines and beer came out a bad third. That this happened in Chicago, which only a few weeks ago carried the referendum on light wines and beer over the opposition of the State of Illinois, seems indicative of a more healthful public sentiment.

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STARTLING indeed is the discovery which has been made by the Custom Cutters Club, recently in convention in New York, to the effect that an annual appropriation of $4662 is required, according to revised calculations, to dress a man properly for all or any occasions. There must be a far larger number of poorly dressed men than is commonly realized. And who wouldn't be one of them, if it costs nearly $5000 a year to change one's estate?

Two Statesmen of the Past

PROVERBIALLY republics are more ungrateful than princes. In the moment of the allied victory Alexandre Ribot and Théophile Delcassé, both of whom had contributed so much toward building up the ententes and alliances with the aid of which France was able to resist and vanquish the hereditary foe, were completely forgotten. In the framing of the Peace Treaty, in which they could justly have expected to participate as the crowning act of their lives, they were not consulted. Before the battle was over they had been relegated from the field. Both seemed enveloped in a moral isolation. The closing years of their lives they spent in chill oblivion, though for a generation prior to the war they had held the center of the stage. No one seemed to care what had become of them. No new honors fell to their lot, no decorations, no plaudits of the crowd.

And yet, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Alexandre Ribot had signed the Franco-Russian Alliance. When the United States entered the war in 1917 he was president of the Government Council. Having begun his political career as a Deputy in 1878, he was one of the most venerable party figures in the Third Republic. Eleven times he held ministerial portfolios; five times he was Premier. In several presidential elections he was an important candidate. In the Senate, of which he had been a member since 1909, his tall, willowy figure, his long white hair, his patriarchical gestures, attracted instant attention. Having presided over many departments in the Government, including the most important, such as those of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Finance, and the Interior, he had an encyclopedic store of knowledge, enabling him to speak as an expert on a wide range of subjects.

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He also had the gift of popular eloquence, the easy flow of language, the facile expression of patriotic sentiments, peculiar to politicians in every country. Moreover he was a member of the French Academy, the highest goal in French letters and culture. But though he had an American wife, his passing was hardly noticed in the American press, or in any other outside of France.

The career of M. Ribot ended abruptly in 1917. The allied cause seemed then at its lowest ebb. Though the United States had declared war on Germany, the American forces were not ready to make themselves felt at the front. Throughout the spring and summer the disjointed, unco-ordinated attacks of the French and British armies under separate commands had ended in failure and then in threatened revolts. Russia had already defaulted. On the eve of the war, despite the unfavorable election returns, M. Ribot had been designated by President Poincaré to head the Cabinet. The new Chamber rejected him on his first appearance.

After the German invasion he became Minister of Finance in the consolidation Cabinet, and after M. Briand retired at the end of 1916, he was again nominated by M. Poincaré as Premier, but the military failures gave renewed strength to the radical opposition, led by Joseph Caillaux. The French Socialists were prevented from attending a world conference for conciliation at Stockholm, and separate peace overtures from Germany through Baron von Lancken and Belgian intermediaries to M. Briand were refused. But what finally turned the tide of French radical opinion against M. Ribot was his rejection, without consulting Parliament, of the separate peace offers from Austria through the brother of Empress Zita, Prince Sixtus of Parma.

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Though the social attainments of Théophile Delcassé were less eminent than those of Senator Ribot, he had once for a number of years exercised in foreign affairs a personal political power that was even greater. First Undersecretary of State for the Colonies in the Ribot Cabinet of 1893, he had become the Colonial Minister in 1894. As such he laid the plans for the continued French expansion in northern Africa which culminated in the clash at Fashoda between Major Marchand and Kitchener in 1898. By that time M. Delcassé had become Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Brisson Cabinet, and he not only averted war with Great Britain but traded off the French claim to the Upper Nile Valley for a British recognition of a French occupation of Morocco. This was the foundation of the Entente Cordiale, signed by him in 1894.

The diplomatic work of Bismarck had been seriously upset by this little Frenchman, spinning his diplomatic web with both persistency and cunning, enabling his country to extend its domains and at the same time protecting it from the jealous colossus across the Rhine. From 1898 to his fall in 1905 he was the diplomatic master of Europe.

Though forced to resign in 1905 to avoid war with the enraged Germany, he saw his plan for the French occupation of Morocco carried out despite the Algeciras Conference. When a second clash over Morocco was threatening in 1911 he was Minister of the Navy in the Monis Cabinet and his reorganization of it helped restore French confidence. As head of the Marine Department he remained in the Poincaré Cabinet of 1912 which marked the beginning of the French military revival and the final efforts in the competitive armament race between France and Germany. After the election of M. Poincaré to the presidency he was sent to Russia as the French Ambassador. At St. Petersburg his chief accomplishment was smoothing out the differences between Russia and Great Britain as he had previously harmonized the colonial expansion aims of Great Britain and France. Thus, when Germany declared war in 1914, France was no longer isolated, as Bismarck had planned. The Triple Entente was complete. The final act, meriting the gratitude of his country, was the secret treaty of London by which Italy was induced to join the Allies.

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But when the allied cause triumphed in 1918, when the German and the Austrian empires asked for terms, when M. Delcassé, like M. Ribot, could have expected to be able to drink deep drafts of the rich flavors of public esteem, he was likewise living in the most obscure retirement. No public missions were confided to him, no fêtes were given in his honor during the armistice jubilation, no serenades were held before his house. No one seemed to care what had become of him. His days of power had come to an ignominious end in the fall of 1915. The elaborate system of alliances had shown itself a house of cards.

The tragedy is not yet over. It was the system of secret agreements and imperialistic divisions of spoils that prevented the treaties of Paris from bringing to the world the peace it had expected. At every step the new ideals clashed with the old bargains. Concerning the secret activities of European diplomatists the opened Russian archives have made startling disclosures. For years to come new tracks of Delcassé and his friends will be discovered as more secret documents come to light. European diplomacy in general, and the French in particular, has remained under bureaucratic rather than democratic control. Even in the United States Congress has to fight constantly for information as to what the diplomatists are doing. M. Delcassé frankly had no faith in democracy. Foreign affairs he regarded as his personal game. As late as the spring of 1915 he aroused the mirth of his fellow members of Parliament by pompously announcing to the Committee on Foreign Affairs: "Italy is bending toward me." At a time when young men were making the supreme sacrifice for France by the hundreds of thousands, this remark shattered the authority of the autocratic little man. Later disclosures of how he had played fast and loose with the fate of his country deprived him of whatever gratitude his countrymen may have felt for his diplomatic successes. His blunder about Bulgaria completely discredited him. The most high-minded elements in France do not wish the old system to continue, but its end is not yet in sight.